FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1851. [NO. 1773.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.—$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. ☞ Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT, corner of Gillespie and Mumford streets, now occupied by H. Brambert. For terms, apply to Wm. B. Wright. JESSE P. SMITH.
May 16. 72-tf

WANTED.

A GOOD and Fashionable TAILOR, to take charge of a Shop at Springfield, Richmond County, N. C. Such a one would be well patronized, and get liberal prices for his work. Apply soon to the undersigned, on the premises.
M. W. McNAIR.
May 16, 1851. 72-3w

Equity Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, (by order of the Court of Equity,) on Monday 7th day of July next the following Valuable REAL ESTATE:

LOT with Dwelling and other Out-houses, on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets, known as Latta's, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, interest from date.

Lot on Haymount, containing between two and three acres, near the F. & W. Plank Road, joining G. S. Hodges, J. W. Pearce and others, known as the Lane lot, on a credit of 6 months.

Lot in Cambellton, on the corner of Bridge and Front streets, on which is situated a large Store House, known as the Maultsby lot, on a credit of

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.
May 19, 1851. 72-ts

FOR SALE.

THE SASH for a small Greenhouse, very low. Apply before the 1st June to
J. S. DUNN.
May 17. 72-2w

TO PAINTERS.

A HOUSE PAINTER, who can be recommended, can find an extensive job in his line on the premises of the subscriber, together with a certainty of constant employment and good pay in the neighborhood generally.
Address, Bennettsville, Marlboro' Dist., S. C.
A. D. CAMPBELL.
May 15, 1851. 72-4w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—February Term, 1851.

Charity Roberts, Ex'x of the Last Will and Testament of Isaac Roberts, vs. Robert Marsh and Wm. Marsh, Ex'rs of the Last Will and Testament of Wiley Roberts, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McIntosh and wife Nancy, Candace Tyson, wife of Jas. H. Tyson, and James Roberts, Defendants in the above stated cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on them: Therefore it is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for 6 weeks, for the said Defendants (non-residents) to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of our said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1851.
S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*
72-6w

English Reports in Law and Equity.

Proposals by LITTLE & BROWN, for publishing by subscription a New Series of LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS.

THE want of some system by which the decisions and judicial opinions of the several Courts of Law and Equity in England can be more promptly and cheaply furnished to the legal profession in this country, has long been seriously felt and acknowledged.

The subscribers propose to republish these reports in full, as fast as they appear in England, and can be received here. They will contain reports of cases decided in the House of Lords, the Privy Council, the several Courts of Equity, the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Exchequer and Exchequer Chamber, the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, the Court of Bankruptcy, including also the Election Cases, the Crown Cases Reserved, and the Railway and Canal Cases.

These Reports will be published in monthly numbers or parts, commencing with the decisions of Michaelmas (November) Term, 1850, and will be carefully edited by a member of the Bar, with notes and references to analagous American decisions.

Each number will consist of over three hundred pages closely printed octavo, on the best paper, and in clear, fair type, and will contain a table of cases, and a full table of contents, thus forming a complete volume by itself, as well as a part of an entire series.

The price of this publication, forming six volumes octavo, will be $10 a year, payable in advance, or the six volumes, handsomely and uniformly bound in law sheep, $12.

LITTLE & BROWN,
112 Washington street, Boston.

☞ The Subscribers are authorized to receive subscriptions for the above work, the first volume of which is already issued.
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 1851. 70tf

WANTED,

2000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1½ to 3 inches thick.
2000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¾ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
200 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to
E. FULLER.
May 19, 1851. 72-tf

NEW BOOKS.

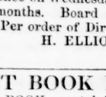
IK. MARVEL'S Reveries of a Bachelor; The Duchess; Lord and Lady Harcourt; Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman; New Memoirs of Hannah More, by Mrs. Knight; Brown on the Second Advent; Green Pastures for the Lord's Flock, by the Rev. James Smith; Wrought Gold; Churchman's Manual; Abbott's Histories; For sale for Constructing Rail Roads; Harper's Magazine; International do. for February; together with a variety of School Books, just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb. 24, 1851.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Winter Session in this School will close on Monday the 26th inst. Examination on the 23d, 24th and 26th. The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday, July 2d, and continue five months. Board and Tuition as heretofore. Per order of Directors.
H. ELLIOT, President.
May 8, 1851. 71-6w

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK, containing a number of Receipts, Notes, Judgments, &c. and a small amount of Money, apparently belonging to Isaac Wright of Randolph county, N. C. has this day been left at the Observer Office. It was found about two years ago, and mislaid. The owner is requested to call, identify it, and take it away, (paying for this advertisement.)
May 6, 1851. 71-3w



EDWIN GLOVER

HAS received another addition to his Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, consisting of

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Ear Rings, Breastpins and Finger Rings; Colt's and Allen's Revolving Pistols; Music Boxes, &c.

Please call and examine.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.
May 12, 1851. 71-2m

THE Copartnership of Hall & Hall will expire on the 1st of August next, and in order to close the concern, we offer our GOODS at REDUCED PRICES. Those wishing to make purchases on very favorable terms, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell off our entire Stock.

We will also sell the Store and Lot occupied by ourselves.

Also, the Dwelling and Warehouse in the rear.

Also, one Tenement in the Brick Row, now occupied by R. D. McNeill.

All or any part of the above Property will be offered at private sale until the 1st August, and if not sold then, will be offered at Auction, and due notice given.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can get Bargains by calling upon the undersigned.
HALL & HALL.
May 10, 1851. 71tf

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.
N. KING.
May 9.—71tf A. McMILLAN.

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.
KING & McMILLAN.

FRANKLINSVILLE, April 28, 1851.

WHEREAS, the Randolph Manufacturing Company having, in an unaccountable and very mysterious manner, sustained a loss by fire, in the burning of their Factory Building in Franklinsville on the night of the 19th inst., with all their Machinery, &c. &c.; and whereas, the said Company, in the prosecution of their business, were under the necessity of contracting many debts; and whereas, it is the wish of this Company that all just debts shall be honestly and fully paid, and they have the fullest confidence in believing that they have the ability so to do in a reasonable time:

Therefore Resolved, That Hugh McCain be appointed Trustee or Agent of the said Company, to advertise a Public Sale of the property of the Company, both personal and real, on a credit of 6 months for personal, and at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months for the real estate, and to collect all debts due to the Company; provided said Agent may, at his discretion, dispose of the personal property at public or private sale, as in his opinion shall best promote the interest of the Company.

Resolved, further, That any purchaser of goods and property of the Company, either at private or public sale, being a creditor of the Company, their respective debt or debts shall be received by the said Agent in payment.

Resolved, further, That the said Trustee or Agent, at the end of every ninety days or oftener, (if funds should come into his hands,) shall apply all funds that may come into his hands—First. To the payment of such debts as may be due to the operatives in the Cotton Mill: Second. In the adjustment of small accounts in the vicinity of the Factory, where the amount shall not exceed one hundred dollars: Thirdly. To all other creditors pro rata, according to their respective demands.

On motion, Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions, appointing an Agent to sell the property and pay the debts of the Company, be advertised three times in the Fayetteville Observer and Ashborough Herald.

(A copy.) HUGH McCAIN.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

UNDER a Resolution of the Stockholders of the Randolph Manufacturing Company, I shall expose to public sale at Franklinsville, on Monday the 9th day of June next, the

Real Estate

Of said Company, consisting of the Site whereon their Cotton Factory was built, including the Flouring and Corn Mills, Saw Mill and Cotton Gin, all in operation.

Also, a tract of Land lying on both sides of Deep River, known as the Reuben Allred tract of Land. Also, several improved Lots in Franklinsville. On a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months. The purchaser will be required to give bond and approved security.

Also, on Wednesday the 11th of June next, at Franklinsville, I shall sell at public sale, all the

Personal Property

Of said Company, consisting of Store Goods and various other articles, on a credit of 6 months, if not otherwise disposed of on the day of sale.

Terms—6 months' credit; bond and approved security will be required.
HUGH McCAIN, Agent.
May 5, 1851. 71-3w

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common gutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56-tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

JUST RECEIVED, a new supply of this popular Book.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd; Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 64tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up and enlarged the above *well known* House, is *now* prepared to entertain travellers with *increased* comfort.

ROBT McNABB.
Carthage, Moore Co., N. C., } 70-tf
May 3, 1851. }

DRY GOODS AT COST.

WITH a view of making a change in our business, we now offer our entire stock of DRY GOODS at cost, for cash or country produce, taken in payment at its cash value. The stock is worthy the attention of those wishing to buy.
May 13.—71tf COOK & TAYLOR.

MACKEREL.

75 BBLS. New Mackerel, just received and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
May 5. 70-tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in Fayetteville, on Friday the 30th instant.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
May 5, 1851. 70tf

Greensborough Female College.

Commencement.

THE Examination of the Classes in Greensborough Female College will begin at 9 o'clock on Monday, the 2d of June, and occupy three successive days.

The Board of Trustees will convene in their Room on Tuesday, the 3d, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Address before the two Literary Societies will be delivered on Wednesday, the 4th, by Robert P. Dick, Esq.

The Commencement Exercises will take place on Thursday the 5th of June.

CHAS. F. DEEMS, President.
May 1, 1851. 70-tIJ

Fayetteville and Northern PLANK ROAD.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to stock in the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road, will take place in the Town Hall, in the town of Fayetteville, on Friday, the 6th of June next, with a view to the organization of the Company and location of the Road.

ROBERT STRANGE,
B. W. ROBINSON,
ARCH'D McLEAN,
J. W. PEARCE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
JOEL WILLIAMS,
D. G. MACRAE,
JOHN C. WILLIAMS,
Commissioners.
May 12, 1851. 71-3w

F. & W. P. R. OFFICE, May 1, 1851.

BOOKS of Subscription for One Hundred Thousand Dollars' increase of the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be opened on the 20th day of May, and remain open for the space of thirty days, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, viz:

At Fayetteville, under the direction of the President and Directors.

At Carthage, under the direction of Dr. Samuel C. Bruce, Col. John Morison, and Angus R. Kelly.

At Ashborough, under the direction of Hugh McCain, Jonathan Worth, and A. H. Marsh.

At Normal College, under the direction of B. Craven, John S. Brown, and Daniel W. Crabb.

At Jamestown, under the direction of Geo. C. Mendenhall, Dr. S. G. Coffin, and Jonathan W. Field.

At Salem, under the direction of Francis Fries, Chas. E. Shober, Thos. J. Wilson, Geo. F. Wilson, and Darius H. Starbuck.

At Mount Airy, under the direction of Allen Denny, Robert S. Gilmer, and Joh Worth.

At Lexington, under the direction of H. R. Dusenbury, Alfred G. Foster, W. R. Holt, Jno. P. Mabry, and John W. Thomas.

At Mocksville, under the direction of Lemuel Bingham, G. A. Miller, and Dr. Wm. H. Beatty.

At Statesville, under the direction of Thos. H. McRorie, J. B. Stockton, and J. S. McCubbins.

At Salisbury, under the direction of D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver, Jos. F. Chambers, and Calvin S. Brown.

At Deep River, under the direction of Chas. Chalmers, Wm. Watson, P. G. Evans, Robt. A. Stuart, and L. J. Haughton.

At Summerville, under the direction of Rev. Simeon Colton, John W. McKay, and Alex'r D. McLean.

At Greensborough, under the direction of James Sloan, Lyndon Swaim, and Jesse H. Lindsay.

It is proposed by the President and Directors of this Company, that all subscriptions made at Summerville shall be used only in constructing a branch from a point on the main line, to be selected by the Stockholders, to Summerville.

That for all subscriptions made on Deep River, the amount to be solely applied in building a branch from the main stem to a point to be selected by the subscribers on Deep River.

That all subscriptions made at Greensborough, shall be applied only in building a branch to Greensborough.

That all the subscriptions on the main line from a point common to both Salem and Lexington, to the Virginia line, be applied solely to building the main stem via Salem, Bethania, and Mount Airy, to the Virginia line.

That all the subscriptions made West of the point common to both Salem and Lexington, be applied to building the branch designed to go to Lexington, Mocksville, and thence to Statesville.

Each branch to become part of the main work, and each Shareholder to participate in the profits of the whole work.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.
[Countersigned.]
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't. [70tf

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs George Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 4. 53tf

GRAHAM & WOODWARD

WOULD announce to those that are indebted to them to come forward and settle up immediately. All unsettled by the first of July next will be handed over for collection, as they intend to close their business at that time.
May 3, 1851. 70-5w

FOR SALE,

12 WM. ROWLAND'S Extra thick Mill and Cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46tf

Superior large size Mackerel,

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half-barrels.
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
April 14, 1851. 67tf

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

W. MACINTYRE has received and offers for sale:

Domestic and imported Dry Goods, embracing many new styles of Dress Goods, and a long list of solid goods for wearing apparel.

—ALSO—

New style Bonnets,
Palm-leaf, Leghorn, and Pedal Braid Hats,
Fashionable Moleskin and fine Wool Hats,
Fine and Strong Shoes.
A large lot of Wall Paper, very pretty.
Window Papers, assorted colors.
Chimney Screens and Bordering Paper.
4-4 and 8-4 Oil Cloth, new patterns.
4-4 and 5-4 white and colored Straw Matting.
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Whittemore & Co's Wool and Cotton Cards.
Liberty Point, April 29, 1851. 69-3m

MINERAL WATER.

S. J. HINSDALE is prepared to furnish his customers with SODA or MINERAL WATER, with a variety of Syrups, all of a quality unsurpassed.
April 21. 68tf

20 BARRELS CUBA MOLASSES, and 10 do. New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44tf

Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

THE undersigned has been appointed General Agent for Col. J. H. Wheeler in the 7th Congressional District, and wishes to appoint sub-Agents in each of the counties of Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow, and asks that application be made to him immediately. The Work goes to press in August, and the price will be One Dollar per volume, and consisting of two volumes.
JOHN M. ROSE.
March 24, 1851. 64-tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, in sums of $500 and $1000, payable in from ten to twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by Act of Assembly, with ample provision for the payment of principal and interest; and being *exempt from taxation* also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment rarely met with in the State. Apply to
DE ROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington, April 22. 69-1m

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1851.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN

ARE now receiving a large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting in part of—

Striped Gro-de-Paris; black and col'd Silks; embroidered, printed and black Barege and Barege-de-Laine; Paris-de-Chine; Crape-de-Paris; rich emb'd Tarltans; printed French Lawns; embroidered and printed Swiss Muslins; Hoyle's and printed Organdie; Mourning, printed; Polka and fancy Lawn; Mourning and other Ginghams; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Silk and Linen Poplins; solid col'd Lawns; Bishop and Swiss ditto; Grass and other Skirts; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, needle-worked; Collars and Cuffs; Lace Undersleeves; French needle-worked Chemisettes; fancy Mitts and Kid Gloves of all kinds; splendid Bonnet and other Ribbons; Edging and Inserting; French and English Prints; together with a large supply of other articles suitable for Ladies' wear.

French Cassimeres; plain Linen and Linen Drill; Checked Linen; Silk, Marseilles and other Vestings; Cashmeret; Drab d'Ete; York Nankins; Silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats; brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; a good assortment of embroidered Window Curtains, (some very fine.)

Ready-made Clothing.

Coats; Pants; Satin, Silk, Marseilles and other Vests; a large supply of each.

A large lot of Umbrellas, and fine Silk and Satin Parasols, assorted kinds.

Beaver, Fur, Silk, Leghorn and other Straw Hats; also a good supply of Boys' Hats.

White Chip, French Hair-Lace, and other Bonnets; Children's fine Pearl Hats, Bonnets and Flats; Wreaths and Flowers.

Boots and Shoes.

Fine Calf sewed Boots; Patent Leather Brogans; Cloth and Buck Congress Gaiters; Oxford Ties; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' black and col'd Silk Gaiters, a fine article; different kinds of Misses' Shoes and Gaiters; Ladies' Slippers and Walking Shoes; with a large supply of heavy Shoes, for servants.

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Padded Harness, and Wagon and Buggy Whips.

Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-Ware.

Groceries.

Rio and Laguira Coffee; Crushed; Clarified, Loaf and Brown Sugars; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails; Principe Cigars; French Brandy; Gin; Port, Madeira, Sweet, and Scuppernong Wines.

Together with a great variety of Goods of nearly every description. All of which they are determined to sell very low for Cash, or on very accommodating terms to punctual customers.

☞ We would be glad that buyers generally would call and examine our Stock.
April 4, 1851. 66tf

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
Nov. 22, 1850. 47tf

DUPONT'S POWDER.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

THE subscribers, Agents for the sale of DUPONT'S POWDER in this place, are prepared to furnish every description of that celebrated manufacture in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders from any part of the State will be promptly attended to, and buyers may rely upon obtaining supplies here on as good terms as in New York or elsewhere.
DE ROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington, April 25, 1851. 69-1m

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.
R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. OLD CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid,—
Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

TOBACCO.

A GOOD STOCK on hand; and I shall receive regularly, from Messrs. J. Jones & Co's Factory, qualities assorted from common to very fine, which I will sell at lowest manufacturing prices.
J. UTLEY.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1851. 66tf

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.
SAMUEL GRISWOLD.
Clinton, Geo., Feb. 1851. 57-tf8pd

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.
JOHN A. GILCHRIST.
Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

C. A. MACMILLAN has received his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Worsted and Silk Bareges, plain and fig'd Poplins, Foulard Silks, Bohemans, Printed Muslins and Lawns; with a general assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, French and Chinese Fans, Summer Tweeds and Cassimeres, plain and fig'd Linen Drills, Marseilles Vestings, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SHOES, &c.; all of which will be sold on very accommodating terms. ☞ Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.
April 1851. 67-3m

30 HHDS. New Crop Molasses, just rec'd, by
P. P. JOHNSON.
April 14. 67

FRESH TEAS.

EXTRA FINE HYSON,
Do do Imperial,
Do do Gunpowder,
Do do Oolong, and
Young Hyson TEAS, of superior quality.

—ALSO—

Chocolate, Barley, Salad Oil, Mustard, Yeast Powders, &c. For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding and other tales; Port Folio of a Medical Student; Louisiana Swamp Doctor; &c, &c.
Received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
April 19.

Linseed Oil and White Lead,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—10,000 feet of White Oak Scantling, 2½ by 3½, for Plough Beams. Address
H. G. HALL, Fayetteville Foundry.
March 3, 1851. 61tf

WANTED.

A GOOD Carriage PAINTER will find steady employment and good wages, by applying immediately to
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, April 14, 1851. 68tf

FOR SALE.

ONE SET SAWMILL GEARING, including an excellent Log Chain and Crank.
Apply to M. V. JONES.
April 4, 1851. 66tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

NOTICE.—All Accounts due

the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.
J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER,

FOR sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 21. 68tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 12.

CHECKS.

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE, Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.

SIR HENRY BULWER.

Our attention has been attracted, (says the Philadelphia North American,) to the beautiful speech delivered by the British Minister at the dinner of the Maryland Historical Society. There was in it remarkable spirit and good taste, more, we think, than now a days are often exhibited on such occasions, when orators rarely succeed in steering safely between stately formalism and excessive and undignified levity. Sir Henry Bulwer speaks on such occasions, like a man of sense, a gentleman and a scholar. There is in this, his last and best speech, a serious and earnest tone, a heartiness of kind feeling towards this country, which is very impressive, and cannot be too highly appreciated. What other representative from Europe—unless we except Lord Ashburton, who was half an American—ever felt an interest, as Sir Henry Bulwer has done, in visiting classic spots of American history—the Plymouth rock, or the home of Pocahontas, or the lines of Yorktown, or, having seen them, ever could talk about them without blundering. Sir Henry Bulwer takes a pleasure in knowing all about us, our past daily becoming more venerable, our present so full of perplexing but not alarming incident, and he speaks out like a hopeful, trusting man, as to our glorious future. And then, in what he says there is no vulgar affectation of dodging disagreeable topics—we mean disagreeable to his countrymen and their tenacious tempers. He speaks more freely about Trenton, and Saratoga, and Yorktown, than he would do about Camden or Brandywine. The common inheritance of fame which Englishmen and Americans often talk lightly about, seems to be a phrase of earnest significance from Sir Henry Bulwer's lips; for no one, we think, can read the following brilliant passage, taken almost at random from his Baltimore speech, without feeling that he was in earnest as he uttered it:—

"Gentlemen, your State and city have for me peculiarly dear and valuable associations. Never shall I forget the day, when passing up that great river, which rises in Maryland, our vessel passed before the site which is still hallowed by the shadow of your great warrior and statesman.

"Gay laughed the sun on that auspicious morn."

And there we lay—amidst glad faces—giving the salutations of greeting, and receiving those of welcome. All was amity, joy, and peace.—And yet the last time a vessel of the British government had ridden on those waters, it had come as the ministrant of war, and been met by the loud and fierce cheer of stern defiance. The last time that the commingling smoke from British and American cannon had cleared away from that scene, it had left visible the field of anguish and death. How many years—how many thousand years—did that scene seem distant from the scene which was before me! How different and distinct the sentiments which overshadowed that gloomy time from those which then lit up my breast, and which I was charged by the Queen, my sovereign, to express to the President and people of the United States.

Gentlemen, I do assure you that, as the thought of this contrast flashed upon me, my heart swelled with pride at the glorious nature of the mission which had been entrusted to me. I envied at that moment no military conqueror, and lifting up my eyes to the sacred mount, where still stands an edifice justly regarded by Americans as their temple of peace and concord, I invoked the spirit of the illustrious dead! I adjured the spirit of the great American whom one of his biographers has described as pre-eminently the English gentleman, to favor the endeavors of one of England's sons, who came to that spot with the earnest desire to reconcile the children of those who fought at Trenton or Yorktown to that old country in which are still to be found the tombs and trophies of their early fathers."

There is in this true eloquence, the eloquence of earnest, hearty sentiments, spoken out in the best of languages, "plain English."

Gen. Jackson and the Secessionists.—"Old Hickory" must stir in his grave when he reads and hears of his repudiation men, who during his lifetime crept at an humble and admiring pace in his footpath, and swore with humble abasement that he spoke the language of inspiration. Hear how the *Mississippian*, the organ of Mississippi locofocoism, *speaks* of his "proclamation" to the South Carolina nullifiers:

"Gen. Jackson, *under malign influence, and the workings of aroused passion, was induced to permit that ill-starred document to go forth in his name.*"

Gen. Jackson left some awkward documents for his lifetime sycophants to "inwardly digest" when he was chambered with the dead.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

The Sea is the largest of Cemeteries, and its slumberers sleep without a monument. All other graveyards, in all other lands, show some symbol of distinction between the great and the small, the rich and the poor; but in that ocean cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant, are alike undistinguished. The same wave rolls over all—the same requiem by the minstrelsey of the ocean is sung to their honor. Over their remains the same storm beats, and the same sun shines; and there, unmarked, the weak and the powerful, the plumed and the unhonored, will sleep on until awakened by the same trump when the sea will give up its dead.

A Note Accepted.—Mrs. Jenkins requests the pleasure of Captain Brown's company at a small party on Friday evening next.

21 Springgins Place, Monday.

Captain Brown presents his compliments to Mrs. Jenkins, and regrets that thirteen privates will be detained by habeas corpus writs, and two sergeants are on the sick list; the rest of Captain Brown's company will have much pleasure in waiting on Mrs. Jenkins on Friday evening.

Virginia and her Resources.—The value of the real estate in Virginia as exhibited by the census returns is $278,000,000. The value of slaves, $147,000,000, of other personal estate, $105,000,000; making a total of $530,000,000.

An Inquiring Mind.—A Mrs. Potts, a near neighbor of the editor of the Boston Post, has an inquiring mind. She wishes to know why the newspapers never tell about the Pope's *cows* as well as his *bulls.*

SINGULAR AND AFFECTING CASE.

On the first of March, 1843, a small drawer disappeared from the Secretary of Mr. William Conrad, Williamston, Grant county, Ky. It contained money just received for a lot of cattle, and valuable notes and papers. It was supposed to be stolen; and the theft was charged upon Clary, a slave whom he had raised from infancy to womanhood. Her master and mistress thought she had shown signs of guilt and threatened to extort a confession. She did confess she took it, and told, successively, different places where it might be found; but these latter statements proved false. Her master then sent her to Lexington and had her sold. Nothing was heard of the money or drawer until the 2d of April, instant, 1851—more than eight years afterwards—when Mrs. Conrad found the drawer with all its contents entire, behind some other drawers in the secretary, where it had slipped by accident. Mr. C. has published a statement of the above facts, and says that he has no doubt now, that he himself, in haste and by accident, thrust the drawer into this place where it was found. His object in making the publication does honor to his heart as a kind master, and we give it in his own words:

"My desire now first of all, is to make known and as far as possible, restore to Clary a hearty acknowledgment of her innocence and acquittal of guilt charged in the above case; if living, I pray that she may have it read to her, if not living I feel this is due her dust and injured name. And next, I wish to correct the impression of her guilt, and leave in its room innocency and acquittal in the minds of all who have heard far and near of the circumstances.

And lastly, that the perusal of this narrative may have the happy influence on all, and especially upon masters, fathers, and mothers, that they may not hastily charge crime, or threaten, and thereby save themselves from the deep regret and grief I have to feel and family connected with me."

In a postscript Mr. C. begs the favor of the owner of Clary, or of any person who may know, to address him a letter, and inform him whether she may be found.

Frankfort (Ky.) Com.

Progress of Turkish Fashions.—Two Ladies dressed in Turkish pantaloons have attracted considerable notice in Broadway, New York, for the last few days, where they parade for several hours. They are intelligent looking, and their skirts hang as low as the knees. But the good work appears to have fallen into bad hands in one quarter. At the incendiary abolition convention at Syracuse, N. Y., the following took place:

"Mrs. Burleigh and the two Misses Burleigh, the wife and daughters of the poet Burleigh, entered the meeting. They were dressed in the new costume that is now being adopted by the ladies. The upper garment was close fitting, and reached to the knees. Underneath was a loose trowsers, reaching to the ankle. The feet were enclosed in buskins, and gipsy straw hats crowned all."

A Dangerous Feat.—On Sunday the conductors on the Pennsylvania railroad discovered, when they arrived at Harrisburg, two Irishmen asleep, seated one on each of the cross-pieces of the brake on the trucks under the car, a distance of only eight inches from the ground. They must have rode in this position 145 miles, merely to elude payment of $4 each. They were seated so close to the wheels that their backs rubbed the grease and dust from the axles of both the trucks, and were so covered with dust that it was difficult to determine at a glance whether they were black or white individuals.

Balt. Argus.

Escaping Responsibility.—An amusing illustration of the extent to which the "No Popery" feeling in England has pervaded all orders and classes, recently occurred in the family of a Mr. Bagshaw, who is Cardinal Wiseman's man of business. He had invited the Cardinal to dinner; on the morning of the day fixed, his butler presented himself and gave warning, saying that "he had a soul to be saved as well as his betters, and could not in conscience wait on the Pope's emissary." No arguments could change his determination, and accordingly he left on the spot.

The liberality of a Frenchman in the same rank of life affords an amusing contrast: it might without scandal be called indifference. One of our fashionables was lately bantering his French valet for eating meat during Lent. "Mais," replied Monsieur, "no eat meat is no law of God, but only law of ze church. Now, I never go to ze church—at least very seldom—zerefore I am not bound by ze law of ze church." What a felicitous syllogism!

Literary World.

A San Francisco letter states that Professor Shepherd has discovered, within one hundred miles from that city, what is termed the "Geyser fountain," where may be seen trees of immense size standing, but the trunk and limbs all in a state of perfect petrifaction. Specimens of sulphurate rock, petrified wood, &c., have been sent to the World's Fair in London.

Progress of the Short Dress Movement.—The Boston Traveller says:—"A New York house has recently transmitted an order to Paris for an invoice of dress goods

LONDON, Friday, May 2d, 1851.

To the Editors of the N. American & U. S. Gazette.

OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

From Rhine and Danube, Rhone and Seine,
As rivers from their sources gush,
The swelling floods of nations rush,
And seaward pour.

* * * * * * * *

From Mississippi and from Nile—
From Baltic, Ganges, Bosphorus,
In England's ark assembled thus
Are friends and guest.
Look down the mighty sunlit aisle,
And see the sumptuous banquet set,
The brotherhood of nations met
Around the feast!
(Thackeray's "May Day Ode."

"This is the first morning since the creation, that all peoples have assembled from all parts of the world and done a common act. Happily, that act is an act of peace, of love, and religion." (*Times, May 1st.*)

The WORLD'S FAIR is at length open to the wonder-gazing sight-seers of all nations! The imposing ceremonial of the inauguration of the Palace of Industry, by the Queen, took place yesterday. The grand occasion was an excuse for a high holiday throughout London; and the 1st of May, 1851, was indeed such a holiday for all classes. The weather was unusually fine, and the whole population appeared to be up and abroad long before the rising sun. It is said that fifty thousand persons arrived in town on Wednesday by the railways and other conveyances, and about thirty thousand persons were fortunate enough to obtain admission into the Crystal Palace yesterday. Between eight o'clock and twelve, on the footways, roads and streets, from the Crystal Palace to Apsley House, and along Constitution Hill to Buckingham Palace, there was one living and densely packed mass of human beings. In many places the people stood in rows of forty to sixty deep. By noon, Piccadilly was so crowded with vehicles that that great thoroughfare was for an hour impassable to pedestrians or carriages. Such a sight was never before witnessed in London.

The majority of the private carriages were *en route* to Hyde Park at eight o'clock in the morning, and from the Crystal Palace, through the Park, Piccadilly, Coventry street, across Leicester square, as far as Freemasons' Tavern, in Great Queen street, lines of carriages were stationed by the police, and no vehicle was allowed to advance except in a regular line. The carriage in which I rode, with an American friend, called for us at seven o'clock; in a few minutes we reached Piccadilly, and were compelled to stop behind the line, which at that early hour extended from the Crystal Palace to Egyptian Hall; it was nine o'clock before we were opposite Apsley House at Hyde Park corner. We advanced at a snail's pace, and our patience was sadly tried.

At half-past nine I passed into the Crystal Palace, without being compelled to sign my name in a book; but I was two hours and a half riding less than three miles! Many carriages did not arrive till just as the doors were being closed.

My ticket admitted me to every portion of the vast building; and after promenading for an hour, I obtained a seat. Even before the hour of opening the Exhibition a grand scene was presented to the thousands of spectators. Where all was noise, and bustle, and confusion the day before, all was now silent and well ordered; thousands of workmen could no longer be seen —boards, ladders, boxes, piles of shavings and straw, which blocked the aisles and galleries on Monday, were all removed on Thursday, and a fine cocoanut matting was spread in the transept, and throughout the length of the grand centre aisle, in both of which double rows of seats were arranged for the ladies. Immediately behind stood their protectors, the gentlemen. The scene from the gallery, just as the Queen entered the building, was unequalled for grandeur, and one which the most elaborate power of description would fail adequately to convey. The *coup d'œil* of the numerous attractions on every side was magnificent. With her usual well-known punctuality the Queen entered the building precisely at 12 o'clock, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and followed by the royal children, her illustrious foreign guests, the members of the Cabinet and officers of the household. The most enthusiastic cheering was then heard, within and without. Her majesty appeared to be in fine health and spirits, and a smile was observed beaming on her countenance during the whole period she remained in the Crystal Palace. She wore a robe of *laine d'Argent*, covering a rose colored *poult de soie* dress. Her head-dress consisted of a splendid diadem—which sparkled with brilliants—and ostrich feathers. Her majesty having taken her seat in a chair which was placed upon the dais, the organ in the northern gallery pealed forth "God Save the Queen," the words of which were sung by several hundred choristers, the spectators joining in the chorus. But I was informed by a gentleman who sat in the southern gallery of the transept, that he could scarcely hear a note! When the music had ceased, Prince Albert advanced to the foot of the throne, accompanied by the Royal Commissioners, and delivered a short address. It was a statement of their proceedings up to the present period, from which it appears that £65,000 have been paid over to the Commissioners as voluntary contributions in England; that the number of exhibitors is 15,000, of whom one-half are British, and the remainder represent the productions of more than forty foreign countries, comprising almost the whole of the civilized nations of the globe.

Prince Albert presented to her Majesty a copy of the report, and also a catalogue, and the Queen returned a short answer. The Archbishop of Canterbury then offered a prayer, at the close of which the choir sung the Hallelujah chorus, and then the procession was formed. This, to the majority of spectators, was the most interesting event of the imposing ceremony. Mr. Paxton, the architect, and the contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, took the first place in the procession—then followed the commissioners and officers connected with the exhibition, among whom were the Foreign Commissioners—the United States being represented by Mr. Edward Riddle, as Commissioner, and Mr. N. S. Dodge as his Secretary. Then followed Her Majesty's Commissioners—the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers in full court dress—Her Majesty's Ministers—the Archbishop of Canterbury, and officers of the royal household.

The Queen then followed, leading the Prince of Wales, and Prince Albert walked on her Majesty's left, leading the Princess Royal. Every eye was eagerly directed to this group, as they slowly walked the entire length of the building, from the transept to the western entrance on one side, round the southern part of the transept down to the Eastern or American section, and back to the transept. Here Queen Victoria again ascended the temporary throne, and completed the ceremonial by directing the Marquis of Breadalbane to announce that the Queen declared

"THE EXHIBITION OPEN."

This the Marquis did in a loud tone of voice. A flourish of trumpets proclaimed the fact, and the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family immediately returned to Buckingham Palace.

All the barriers were then removed, and the 25,000 spectators promenaded to and fro for several hours.

Such, in brief, was the grand inauguration. It is the only topic of the week, and some future Macaulay will embalm the event in England's history. The *Times*, in its enthusiasm, says that "there was yesterday witnessed a sight the like of which has never happened before, and which in the nature of things, can never be repeated. They who were so fortunate as to see it, hardly knew what most to admire, or in what form to clothe the sense of wonder, and even of mystery, which struggled within them. The edifice, the treasures of nature and art collected therein, the assemblage, and the solemnity of the occasion, all conspired to suggest something even more than sense could scan or imagination attain. There were many there who were familiar with magnificent spectacles; who had seen coronations, fetes, and solemnities; but they had not seen anything to compare with this."

The poets have been inspired by the inaugural ceremony, and amongst the brilliant effusions of the hour is a sterling "May Day Ode" from the ever sparkling pen of Thackeray. It is universally admired. I have already quoted several lines, and I will quote a few more. Referring to the Representatives of man from "the far antipodes" and from the Western Continent and isle," bringing their gifts to Albion's shores, the poet welcomes—

"Our brethren 'cross the Atlantic tides,
Loading the gallant decks, which once
Roared a defiance to our guns,
With peaceful store.
Symbol of peace, their vessels ride!
O'er English waves float Star and Stripe!
And firm their friendly anchors gripe
The father shore!"

The articles exhibited in the Crystal Palace were only hastily examined yesterday. I heard a gentleman remark that there was sufficient interest at every step to occupy a day in the examination of each counter.

Persons are directed by their taste or interests to different objects. Thousands of articles are overlooked by some individuals for the sake of examining a particular object, whether that object be the grand Kho-i-noor diamond, "the Mountain of Light," in its iron cage, or the lovely "Greek Slave" in its exquisite simplicity. As the *Times* remarks upon the show, "those trophies are the spoils of the forest or the mine; they are the fabrics of the forge, the glasshouse, or the loom; those arms are the weapons by which we conquer the sterility of the mountain, or the waters of the plain; by which we build cities, or unite them with links of iron.—Those decorations are for our houses and our churches. Every thing is a pledge of peace, and shrinks from the rude grasp of war." The *Times*, of yesterday, devoted upwards of seven columns to a general description of the contributions of different nations. It is quite amusing to read the account of Brother Jonathan's section at the World's Fair. "Of all the departments into which the Crystal Palace has been divided, this is the least crowded with contributions, and perhaps the least dependent for its effect upon ornamental qualities."—"While the industries of other countries have been screwing themselves up tight, and getting into the smallest possible compass, that of the United States invites emigration from France, from ourselves, from the rest of Europe generally. It wants expansion, and it has scope for it. Nor does it hesitate to render its actual condition manifest to the world.—Other nations rely upon their proficiency in the arts, or in manufactures, or in machinery, for producing effect. Not so with America. She is proud of her agricultural implements, which Garrett, or Ransom & May would reject as worthless; she is proud of her machinery, which would hardly fill one corner of the Exhibition, and upon the merits of which our civil engineers would not pronounce a very flattering opinion; she thinks a great deal of her first efforts in native marble, by an untaught sculptor; nor is 'The Wounded Indian' a work unentitled to praise."—"She has manufactures of various kinds—carriages of the slimmest construction and most adaptable forms, light sleighs, excellent harness, and a piano-forte capable of being played by four performers at a time." After alluding to the daguerreotypes, the *Times* says: "they (the Americans) have furnished specimens of the tools with which they have hewn out a vast empire from primeval forests. All these things they are, and may be, more or less proud of; but when you enter their compartment of the exhibition, they rightly drag you off to the extreme South to admire their raw produce. That is the striking and the valuable part of their show. In the mineral and the vegetable kingdom their country is equally rich; and whether they search its bowels, or merely scratch its surface, they seem to be equally discerning and equally fortunate. Our exhibition contains some collections illustrative of the geology of particular neighborhoods; the Americans have one of the whole State of Maryland. Of course, cotton, tobacco, and Indian corn, figure prominently in this part of their space, and although these are not novelties, they will be examined with interest. They also intended to exhibit samples of Yankee champagne and hock, believing that those products, manufactured from grapes grown in Cincinnati, strictly fulfilled the rules requiring that wines sent for exhibition should come from "unusual sources."

And this is John Bull's account of the American Section! Not a word about Powers's 'Greek Slave,' or of Dick's unrivalled machines, which civil engineers of England have highly praised, not a word about other valuable articles, which, although they do not shine like the Kho-i-noor treasure, are nevertheless, not equaled in the show of all nations.

A remarkably fine display of Colt's patent fire-arms was made on a counter near the eastern entrance to the building, and on Wednesday afternoon the pistols and rifles were left in the custody of the police. You may imagine the astonishment of the American Commissioner and the American exhibitors when they ascertained yesterday that a most valuable case of pistols was missing! It had been stolen between the hour of closing the doors of the building on the 30th ult. and the hour of opening yesterday! One journal, alluding to this affair, thus reports a conversation that took place between the owners or agents of the property and the police:

"A pretty altercation ensued. No amount of money, they said, could compensate them for the loss, and loud and bitter were their regrets at having been tempted across the Atlantic to assist the Britishers' show. "Ah, I guess I know'd how it would be," said one; "it's no tarnal use of stoppin; they are the shabbiest critters I ever saw, and the sooner we return to New York the better, I calculate." It is almost needless to say that the parties here referred to are intelligent and educated Americans, who could not make use of such language; but John Bull must throw a little harmless badinage at us.

At the eastern entrance of the building and over the gallery, a gigantic eagle is raised, with the American flags gracefully arranged on either side. Some idea of the size of this decoration of the American department may be formed from the fact that the eagle's wings measure forty feet from tip to tip. This decoration can be distinctly seen from the transept, and has a fine effect. The words "UNITED STATES," in mammoth letters, are placed across the end of the gallery; around the sides are ten small red banners, having on them the same words, and just above them are the names of all the United States, painted in white on a blue ground.

Powers' exquisitely finished statue of the "Greek Slave" stands on a pedestal in the grand centre aisle, near the eastern entrance, and yesterday it attracted universal attention. It was generally acknowledged to be one of the most remarkable gems of the whole exhibition.

The contributions from Turkey did not arrive at Southampton till last Saturday, but they were sent on Monday to London, and arrived at the Crystal Palace, where the sappers and miners at once opened the cases and packages. There are three thousand articles, consisting principally of rich gold embroidered fabrics, beautiful carpets and shawls, and splendid specimens of fire-arms. It is not likely that all the articles will be arranged on the counters for two or three weeks to come.

Most of the contributions from Russia have not yet arrived, as, most unfortunately, the vessel by which they were shipped was frozen in by the ice in the Baltic. It is probable that by the first of June the whole Exhibition will be in a complete state.

The metropolis has an unusually lively appearance, epecially at the West-end, where splendid equipages dash along the fashionable streets and squares, and the walks are crowded with finely dressed pedestrians. There probably never was a greater number of distinguished characters from foreign nations assembled in London than there is at this time.

Thinning Fruit.—The New England Farmer observes, in relation to thinning fruit:

"One peach grower informed us that he had taken off two-thirds of his peaches, and as they increased in size, and appeared too thick on the trees, he said he was sorry he had not taken off one half of the other third. One man complained to his neighbor, that a certain variety of peach that his friend had advised him to cultivate was a poor bearer. "Stop your complaint," was the reply, "until you sell your fruit." He raised, on one tree, three doz. of peaches, sold them at two dollars per dozen, and was satisfied.

"This, it is true, was an extreme case, but the evils of overwhelming, contrasted with the benefits of thinning, can only be understood by actual trial. The cultivator may be aware that, by reducing the number, one hundred specimens may fill his basket, where two hundred were required from an overloaded tree, but until he actually tastes and compares the two products, he cannot appreciate the incomparably superior quality of the former.

"Many are deterred from thinning their fruit by the slow and tedious nature of the operation; but a very expeditious way, more particularly applicable to the peach, is to shorten in the shoot—cutting off one half or two thirds of all one season's growth. Where trees have been neglected for several years and are beginning to extend their branches into the long bare arms, the shortening back should extend to larger portions of the branch, until the tree is brought into a compact shape. We have, on former occasions, more particularly pointed out the nature of this mode of treatment, but we wish now to urge the necessity of this timely performance. The earlier in winter it is attended to, the less will be the liability of its own omission.—We have found it to succeed quite as well, even if performed by mid-autumn, as when left till spring.

Novel Way to Evade Toll.—A few days ago some young men, near Doddington, being unable to pay toll for a donkey which they had with them, dressed it up with a coat and hat, and raising it on its hind legs proceeded to support it through the gate, with these consoling words, "Come along brother, you ben't so drunk as you pretend to be."—*Liverpool paper.*

A peasant, being at confession, accused himself of having stolen some hay. The father confessor asked him how many bundles he had taken away from the stack?

"That is of no consequence," replied he, "you may set it down a wagon load, for my wife and I are going to fetch the remainder soon."

The Locusts.—True to the calculation made (says the Sun) the locusts made their appearance above ground on Sunday, at Baltimore. In the lot attached to the Eastern Fountain were found large numbers which had emerged from the ground, and were sticking to the tops of the grass, or any twigs of trees to which they happened to be nearest when they were aroused from their long imprisonment.—In a few days the fields and woods will be full of them.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET AT BUFFALO.

The arrival of Mr. Fillmore at his own City of Buffalo, for the first time since he entered on the duties of the Presidential office, was an occasion of great interest. The cordiality and enthusiasm of his reception must have been highly gratifying to the President, being, as it was, a compliment from his townsmen and neighbors, without distinction of classes or of party. We feel sure that we shall gratify our readers by inserting his Reply to the address of welcome of the Mayor:

Mr. Mayor and Fellow-Citizens: I need not say that I am oppressed with this reception. I am very much overwhelmed with it. It is one which a Roman general, in the proudest days of the Eternal City, might be proud of. [Applause.] I can hardly believe that the scene is real. It seems to me as if it was a hallucination. It appears to me as if it were but a few days since I traversed your city as a friendless, helpless boy; and for all that I am, and for all that I hope to be, and for all that I can do for my country, it is to you that I am mainly indebted. To come back under such circumstances as these to my fellow-citizens, with whom I hope to spend the remainder of my days, forces on my mind recollections that are overpowering. [Applause.] I hope, fellow-citizens—and it is the last hope of my heart—that I may lay my bones in yonder graveyard with yours, and be permitted by Providence to mingle my dust with yours. Like the tempest-tost sailor who roams to foreign lands in search of wealth; like the merchant who visits every sea and every clime; like the California gold-digger who endures every hardship—while all these hope to return to the places of their birth and to spend their money among their old associates, so do I hope to return again once more among you, and to spend the remainder of my days in peace and quietness among you. I feel that all the honors conferred upon me are comparatively valueless unless my conduct has the approbation of those among whom my life has been spent. [Applause.]

But, fellow-citizens, I know that the honors of this reception are not intended for me personally; far from it. They come from all classes of my fellow-citizens; from all parties, Whig and Democratic; from every grade, as it were; from every color; and, from the welcome that was extended to me across Main street [alluding to a flag on which was inscribed "Welcome our own Millard Fillmore"] to the little flowers that were thrown into the carriage to me, all are equally felt and acknowledged. I know that all this was intended as a tribute to the high office which I have the honor to fill.

Your Mayor, in alluding to the subject, was pleased to express approbation of the course which I feel it my duty to pursue in administering the affairs of the Government. I know full well, fellow-citizens, that a painful bereavement of the nation brought me to the head of the Administration at a time of great peril and anxiety to the country. I know full well that in performing what I considered to be my duty, I have wounded the feelings and lost the confidence of many in this vast assemblage whom I loved and esteemed, and whose confidence would be the highest object of my ambition. But, fellow-citizens, it is gratifying to know that in the main my course is approved, and it is pleasing to reflect that this approval is not confined to my own political party. As partisans we must differ as to the modes of administering the affairs of the Government: but when the Government itself is in jeopardy—when treason stalks abroad at the South, and shows its snaky head at the North, then I hope to see the abandonment of all party feeling, and to witness a rally of patriots of all parties to the support of our common Government. [Great outburst of applause.]

Fellow-citizens, most of what has been attributed to me is due to those distinguished gentlemen who are associated with me in the administration of the Government. But we do not claim all the honor of having done something towards quieting the agitations of the country. A large portion is also due to those distinguished democrats—in Congress and out of Congress—who gave us their confidence and their support to save the constitution and the Union. And I regard this testimony of yours to-day as not an approval of my course alone, but that of all those distinguished statesmen who stood by our common country in the hour of peril. [Applause.]

Your illustrious Mayor has also alluded with approbation to the fact that the Government exerted its power in preventing aggression on the territory of a foreign nation with which we are at peace. In discharging that duty, fellow-citizens, the Government was actuated by precisely the same principles as it would be in enforcing the laws of our own country. There is no liberty, there is no security for any one, unless law, whatever it is, is enforced.—There would be no justice on our part towards foreign countries, unless we maintained those friendly relations, and extend to them the rights which are due from one friendly country to another. We might push headlong into a conquest of Cuba, or into a war against any foreign Power; but do you not see the consequences that would arise from such a state of things? We would, by so doing, destroy the very principle on which our Government is based, and our ruin as a nation would be the result. Our only security, therefore, is in our justice, and in our moderation. Hence our Government, hence our Congress, made it a criminal offence to invade the territory of any foreign country with which we are at peace. [Applause.] In the suppression of the invasion of Cuba, I did but execute the law which I swore on the Holy Evangelist I would execute, and which I again swear I will continue to execute, if God in his providence shall let me live. [Great applause.]

I did not rise for the purpose of making a speech, but simply to return my heartfelt acknowledgments for the kind reception which you have extended to me.—Had I the language to express the emotions with which my heart is overflowing, I would say more; but I cannot. It is not in speeches alone that I see your kindness —I see a welcome extended to me in the numerous assemblage around me, who are here to meet me as brothers and sisters.

The President again thanked the assemblage, and then took his seat. Loud cries followed for Mr. Crittenden, but, being too hoarse to speak, he excused himself by tendering his thanks and acknowledgments.

Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, was then called upon, and he addressed the multitude as follows:

Fellow-citizens of the city of Buffalo: I did not expect, until I entered the streets of your magnificent city, to be called upon for a word on this occasion. I had hoped the duty of acknowledging the kind greetings which you have extended to the President of the United States, and those associated with him, would have devolved on the chief officer of the Administration, who is well known to the country as being in the habit of entertaining senates and popular assemblages, and in a manner far more capable than I could hope to do it. He is, however, unavoidably left behind. I had still the expectation that my distinguished colleague, who has just taken his seat, and who is far better known to the country than I am—who is far better acquainted with the Government than I am —and who is far more favorably known to the people of the country than I am, would have made a speech on this occasion in acknowledgment of your kindness.—These resources having failed, I cannot permit the occasion to pass by without rendering my humble tribute to the grand and cordial reception which you have extended to the President of the U. States on his visit to his home. It is no ordinary event in our country for a citizen, occupying its first and most distinguished office, to return to receive the greetings of his neighbors and friends. Of him as a man, fellow-citizens, it is unnecessary that I should speak. You know him in that relation far better than I do. Of his administration of the Government it is not fitting that I should say any thing. I am here for the purpose of tendering to you my thanks, as he has tendered them, for the cordiality with which you have received him—for the manner in which the chief magistrate of your city has expressed your feelings, and the manner in which you have demonstrated them on this occasion. [Great applause.]

Fellow-citizens, this is a vast country. Standing here, as I do, with my back to the dominions of Great Britian, and American territory in front extending to the confines of Mexico, and which reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, in contemplating this I am forced to exclaim,

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
The whole boundless continent is ours."

[Great applause.] Such a country, spread over such a vast surface, embracing so many people deriving their origin from so many different nations—for it may be said that this is the great crucible in which all the nations of Europe are tried and improved—he greatly mistakes the nature and character of our people who supposes that such a country can be governed on any narrow, sectional, or selfish principles. [Vociferous applause.] Our hearts and minds must be elevated to the great task before us; and when it is determined what course of policy to pursue, we may differ as to the mode of pursuing it; but one great end is to be kept in view—an observance of the constitution and all its provisions, for which our fathers shed their blood and periled their lives. We must be governed by that, and being governed by it, we must and shall preserve the union of these States. Our country, with such a vast territory, requires and demands that when occasions arise where differences of opinion exist—when section threatens section, and States threaten States, that we should recur to the principles on which the union of these States was formed, and govern ourselves by adhering to these principles, lead to what consequences they may. I shall not undertake, on this occasion, to go into a dissertation on this subject; but, coming from a section of the country where different institutions prevail, but where there is as strong a love for the Union as there is in any other section, I have to exhort you, my fellow-citizens, under all circumstances, to recur to the constitution of the country—to look at the example and character of those who framed it, and to read the history of the country from 1783 to the present time attentively; and whenever you find yourselves in any doubt, as the early Christians did, you must refer to the original text, and to the writings of the fathers, before prejudice arose and diverted attention from the proper subject of examination. If we shall do this we shall remain a united and happy people; we shall spread over this continent of ours until we shall be numbered not by twenties, but by hundreds of millions; [cheers;] enjoying the same liberty, the same laws, and the same happiness which still exist in this great community of ours.

Fellow-citizens, having visited your State for the purpose of examining a great work of internal improvement, I have been gratified not only in seeing that, but in seeing the people of your State. To me, a stranger here, known only to those whom I accompanied on this occasion, it is a source of gratitude and delight that I look on this vast assemblage around me, of men whom I can call fellow-citizens with as much sincerity as those on the Roanoke, the Potomac, the Mississippi, or any other great river of the South. [Cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.] I hope it will be always so, and if we adhere to the great principles contained in the constitution of the country; if we all will be gvided by the maxims of those who framed that constitution, and their views of its interpretation, we shall establish not only for ourselves principles of pure liberty, but transmit them to our remotest posterity. Gentlemen, I am exceedingly gratified for the compliment you have conferred on me. I shall not see you again; you will not see me again; but wherever we may be, I hope we shall always recognize each other as citizens of a common country, and I shall always refer back to this day with delight and admiration.

Mr. Hall, Postmaster General, Gov. Hunt, and Senator Douglas, of Illinois, were also called out, and delivered speeches. In the course of Mr. Douglas's speech he said,—

"You have a prejudice against the South because you do not know Southern people, and the South Carolinians hate the North because they do not know Northern people. If South Carolinians knew you they would be ashamed of their prejudices, and you would blush for what you say of the South, if you knew more of Southern men.

"Mr. Douglass also paid a high compliment to the President. He differed from him politically, and probably would never agree with him, but he looked upon his course with pride and pleasure upon all questions which, during his administration, had involved the safety of the country and the supremacy of the Constitution."

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

There is a class of politicians at the South, who affect to entertain a distrust of President Fillmore, in regard to the Slavery question. No amount of testimony can remove this opinion. The President may surround himself with a Cabinet known to be sound upon this subject—he may in his messages use the strongest and plainest language—he may use the whole powers of his office in the execution of the laws demanded by the slave interest, and for so doing, he may bring down upon himself the malediction of the whole abolition party, and still those Southern *Patriots* (!) cannot trust him. These reflections have been induced by the remarks made by Secretary Graham, at the dinner given to the President and his Cabinet at the Irving House, in New York. That, in the presence of President Fillmore and surrounded by a Northern audience, Wm. A. Graham of North Carolina declared, that

When the Constitution was framed, every State surrendered a portion of its sovereignty; and in order to form that Constitution, the South had made some sacrifices as well as the North. They were for the benefit, however, of the whole, and thus for the benefit of all the parts. Among those obligations was one to surrender fugitives from slavery. The South would never have agreed to live under the same government with the North if the North was to become the refuge ground of their runaway slaves. In separation, either by commercial restrictions or by arms, it would have maintained its rights, that no neighboring powers should disturb its peace and its property. The Constitution happily guaranteed to the South what by the comity of nations it had a right to demand, that a neighboring State should not be tempting off its people from their homes, or throwing in fire brands among that people by tempting their servants with impunity to runaway. To that Constitution the Whigs of the South expected the Whigs of the North to live, and abide by it in good faith and to execute its provisions. It was a matter of conscience, therefore, for every Northern man who took an oath to support the Constitution, and such an oath was taken by every man who held an office, from the highest officer down to the Constable; and he knew no conscience party that could so well enforce the duties of conscience as in enforcing an obedience to an oath, and to the Supreme Constitution of the State.

One of the Compromise measures which it had become the duty of the administration to act upon was this surrender of fugitives. All the rest were of but comparatively little importance to the South, and this was only made of the gravest importance by enabling the country to see whether the Constitution could be put down or not. If this article of the Constitution could be nullified, directly or indirectly, there was no telling where nullification was to stop. If the Constitution was good for anything, it was good as a whole, and it could not be broken in parts. Nobody expected the whole series of Compromise measures to be approved by anybody, item by item. Some of the bills were very, very objectionable to large parties of his Southern countrymen, as objectionable as this Fugitive Bill is in the North; but as a whole, as a system, and as a *final* system of adjustment, the Whigs of the South acquieseed in them all, and meant to maintain them, and they expected a like acquiescence on the part of their Northern Whig brethren, in good faith. If there was to be no such acquiescence, if Northern Whigs were to wage war against Southern Whigs—there could be no Whig party. The Democratic party had their difficulties, perhaps more serious than ours, and it was doubtful whether they could ever again assemble as a whole, in National Convention; but the Whigs could act together as efficiently as ever, if they only planted themselves upon the platform laid down in the President's Message. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Graham concluded by remarking that he had spoken with freedom and candor, as among friends, and he heartily thanked the people for the reception they had given the President and the members of his administration.

Can any man doubt that the author of these sentiments would leave Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet the very instant he had reason to believe that he was unsound on the subject of Slavery? But why multiply proofs to people who, for their own selfish reasons, are determined not to be convinced?

Extract from a letter from a person who accompanied the President to Lake Erie:—

At one of the towns where we stopped to take in water and make speeches, a stout lady bustled into the Presidential car just as we were on the point of starting, and said she must shake hands with the President, whether or no; having done this, she was cautioned against remaining, as the cars were already in motion; but she said no, she could not think of going until she had introduced her husband to his excellency, and wafting in her worser half, she took him by the arm and presented him in due form, saying: "Wilkins, this is the President." Before the hand-shaking was over, the cars were under full headway, but they had to stop and roll back a mile or two to land this interesting couple, whom some one called Mr. and Mrs. Micawber, when the lady pronounced the name of Wilkins.

Enormous Outlay for Advertising.—Townsend, the Sarsaparilla man (says the Great West,) says that his "books" exhibit an outlay for advertising in the course of five years, in the various papers of the United States, of $300,000! He says, for six months he cut off all his advertisements, to see if his medicines would not go on their own merits, just as well as by advertising. He lost $3[illegible]000 by it; sales dwindled down to nothing, for his competitors, seeing him drop off, went on, advertised heavily, and got the start of him.

Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad.—Only 27 miles of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad are now to be laid to take the cars to Weldon, N. C., from Portsmouth, Va. This is expected to be done in July. It is now completed 50 miles to Neusom's depot.

Eighteen negroes recently absconded from Louis county, Ky. They have been captured in Ohio, by citizens of that State, and returned to their owners. This fact does not indicate that the people of Ohio are determined to resist the return of fugitive slaves to their masters.

FOREIGN.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Franklin, from Southampton the 7th instant, arrived at New York on the 19th.

The anniversary of the Proclamation of the French Republic passed off quietly.

A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Catalonia, (Spain,) and several leaders shot.

The insurrection in Portugal is increasing. Marshal Saldanha entered Oporto the 27th of April, amid general rejoicing.

At Liverpool on the 5th there was a sale of five thousand bales of cotton at an eighth advance, and the article was in demand.

England.—In the House of Commons on the 5th instant, Lord John Russell informed the House of the course the government proposed to pursue in consequence of their defeat by a majority of five on the motion of Mr. Hume against a renewal of the income tax for three years. His lordship said the Cabinet was prepared to bow to the decision of the House, and to submit to the appointment of a select committee of inquiry to examine the details of the obnoxious tax. The continuation of this impost is therefore doomed. The course of the Ministry on the question was received with universal [illegible].

The Crystal Palace continued to be thronged with thousands of admiring and wondering visitors. On Monday, the 5th instant, the price of admission was reduced to £1 to 5s. a head. About 64,000 persons were admitted at that price, and 27,000 pounds sterling were taken at the doors. The demand for season tickets continued, and the receipts altogether are estimated at £2,000 per day.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool, brings dates to the 10th inst. During the week cotton had declined [illegible] eighth to a quarter, with sales of [illegible] thousand bales. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6¼, and middling at 5⅞. Flour had advanced 6d.; the quotations range from 19s. to 21s. Corn had advanced [illegible] quarter, in consequence of the increased demand for Ireland. No change of importance in other American produce.

The great Exhibition in London still seems to absorb every thing else, passing off very satisfactorily.

There is no news from France.

In Portugal, the Queen having proclaimed Gen. Saldanha President of the Council, the revolution is regarded as at an end.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, May [illegible].

The Steamer Ohio of the Line which left New Castle to-day, was run into at 8 o'clock this evening by the steamer Commodore Stockton off Greenwich Point, one mile from Philadelphia. The [illegible] bow was knocked entirely off and she sunk in about twenty minutes after being struck. When the water reached the upper deck the consternation became frightful, women and children running up and down, screaming the most piteous lamentations, as the water continued to encroach, the scene became awful. Many jumped overboard, and it is feared were lost. Two or three are known certainly to have been drowned. The total number on board was about [illegible].

Some got ashore on planks, some [illegible] and others found refuge in small boats. The relief boats took many off the wreck, but the lights being extinguished by the water, persons could not see where to go or determine what to do. The boat filled so rapidly that nearly all the passengers floated off and was lost. The Ohio was a splendid boat, and has been nearly ruined by this disaster. The Stockton was not injured. No blame can be attached to the Captain of the Ohio. It is impossible to ascertain the number lost, but it is supposed some four or five ladies and children were drowned.

LOUISVILLE, May 19th.—On Saturday the railroad bridge west of Frankfort gave way while the train was passing over precipitating the locomotive and cars into the river. Two of the cars were filled with passengers, all of whom were more or less mutilated. Six dead bodies had been taken out of the river.

The Telegraph is at length in operation, the operator being a juvenile of about fifteen years. The first despatch was received here on Wednesday. We will soon arrangements to use it in all cases where it can be made really useful.

Wilmington Journal.

Exorbitant.—It is astonishing what extravagant ideas of themselves some people entertain. A Northern paper of last week says:

"The assault and battery case between [illegible] and Forrest was commenced in New York day. Natty lays the damages at $10,000.

Now, this is asking excessively high for a poor article. At this rate, who will care to beat either of the parties? In a day when people thought it worth a while—though that was a long time ago—to thump Bennett of the Herald, he never thought of such a price. Any body would have threshed him for one-fourth the money at which, indeed, he would have made a rapid fortune: for, diurnally, he gave somebody occasion to belabour him. To be sure, there are people whom even Bennett would have charged higher; and certainly in Willis's case, the jury should allow a considerable addition of damages for being beaten by Forrest.—*Rich. Whig.*

The Virginia Convention, after an animated contest, and the rejection of several other propositions, adopted the plan of representation proposed by the committee, which had been once rejected and again moved in committee of the whole with a very slight alteration. By this plan the western section of the State will have a majority of *fourteen* in the House of Delegates, and the eastern section a majority of *ten* in the Senate, giving the latter a majority of *four* on joint ballot. It also provides that in the year 1865, in case the General Assembly shall not be able to agree as to the principle of representation on which a re-apportionment shall be made, the question shall be decided by the qualified voters of the State. This proposition was adopted by a majority of seven votes, and appears to be regarded as settling the vexed question which has so long impeded the progress of the Convention in completing the business for which it was [illegible].

From the Paris Correspondent of the Nat. Int.

A committee of the Assembly was appointed several months ago for the examination of claims on account of losses sustained from the violence of the mob during and immediately succeeding the revolution of 1848. The examination was instituted with a view to the appropriation by the Assembly of a sum for the satisfaction of these claims. The action of this committee has elicited a mass of curious information. It illustrates not very favorably the value of that reputation which in spite of many a page of authentic history, would still attribute to a French mob, as distinguishing it in its wildest excesses from mobs of all other nations—an innate politeness, a respect for art and science, an instinctive sense of honor, honesty, and justice.

The largest private claim presented was that of M. Rothschild, the wealthy Jew banker of Paris. It amounted to $140,000 and was founded upon the pillage and destruction by fire of a splendid country seat of the Baron's, on the banks of the Seine, near Paris. The only offence of M. Rothschild, in the eyes of the civilized, polite, and instinctively honest mob, was the being rich.

The most interesting as well as the largest claim is that of the Orleans family. Louis Phillippe during his life would never consent that the claim should be made.—His children since his death have also refused to make it, but the executors of the late King and trustees for his grandchildren, have deemed it their duty to insist upon the claim, and have presented the demand. They do not include in their demand the articles of personal property belonging to the members of the royal family which were destroyed or stolen in the sack of the Tuileries, nor the decorations of the orders sent to the King by several foreign sovereigns, though they were enriched with diamonds and precious stones. These all disappeared upon that occasion, and have not been recovered, in spite of the honesty of French mobs, and their pain proclamation, ostentatiously and cruelly executed in several instances, of *"Mort aux voleurs."* Notwithstanding the above allowances, and the deduction from estimates made by competent persons of 25 per cent. on works of art, of 33 per cent. on furniture, and of 10 per cent. on wines, the indemnity demanded exceeds in amount one million of dollars. Here are some of the items of the estimates:

Damage to Chateaux of Neuilly and Villiers by fire and pillage	$800,000
Furniture	400,000
Works of art	150,000
Books	16,000
Wines	70,000
Stables	40,000
	$1,576,000

At Neuilly 60,000 bottles of wine, of which 20,000 were champagne and 13,000 Madeira or Malaga, were drunk or stolen. Only 168 full bottles remained in the cellars. At the Tuileries 3,000 bottles of wine were made away with; at the Palais Royal 10,000 bottles of champagne and seven casks of Beaune. I witnessed in person the sack of the cellars and galleries of the Palais Royal. Books, manuscripts, engravings, paintings, and the richest furniture were thrown pellmell into the court from a hundred windows, collected in four or five huge masses, and consumed by fire; after which the cellars were broken into, and wine circulated free as water for a day in the vicinity of the Palais Royal.—Twenty-seven carriages of the King were burnt, three of his horses killed, and three stolen. As to paintings and works of art, several *chefs d'oeuvres*, of which the price can hardly be set, were destroyed.

The Salt Lake.—Lieut. Gunnison, of the Topographical Engineers, who has been employed for a long time past in the survey of the Great Basin in which the Salt Lake is situated, speaks of the lake as an object of the greatest curiosity. The water is about one-third salt, yielding that amount on boiling. Its density is considerably greater than that of the Dead Sea. One can hardly get his whole body below the surface. In a sitting position the head and shoulders will remain above water, such is the strength of the brine, and on coming to the shore the body is covered over with an incrustation of salt, in fine crystals. The most surprising thing about it is the fact that during the summer season the lake throws on shore abundance of salt, while in the winter season it throws up glauber salt in large quantities. The reason of this is left to the scientific to judge, and also what becomes of the enormous amount of fresh water poured into it by three or four large rivers—Jordan, Bear and Weber—as there is no visible outlet.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

Groaning and Crying.—A French surgeon has just published a treatise on the good effect on the nervous system of groaning and crying when a person is in pain. According to his observation, those patients who give way to their natural feelings recover more speedily from hurts and operations than others who think it manly to restrain any utterance of anguish. He cites an instance of a person whose pulse being one hundred and twenty-six reduced it to sixty in the space of two hours by crying and bawling. Hypochondriacal subjects, he says, cannot do better than groan all night, and cry all day—a very comfortable doctrine for them, but not for their neighbors and their friends. The theory, however, is more ancient than the French surgeon, and has been a pretty general belief in all ages, that people would not groan and cry unless Nature had ordained them to do so, and they found some use or satisfaction in it.

A late writer, in speaking of Bostonians, says they divide their time between metaphysics and "fancy poultry;" and while they look upon Emerson as far ahead of inspiration, they look upon a thirty pound rooster as far ahead of him.

An old Polish soldier, who died a few days since in the Hospital of Invalides, Paris, had reached his 127th year.

The Cincinnati papers announce the death of a colored man in Claysville, Kentucky, at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty-one years.

Master Tommy Currin, a boy of fourteen, residing in Kildare, (Ireland) has eloped with Miss Eliza J——, a girl aged thirteen—the servant girl who managed the affair as *confidante* being between fifteen and sixteen years old. The juvenile fugitive took with her £14 belonging to her mother, and the boy and girl have proceeded to America together.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1851.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—We have been so much interested in the account of the opening of the great Exhibition in London, that we think our readers will enjoy a like pleasure in seeing one of the many descriptions of the ceremony. It will be found on the preceding page.

The last arrival from England brought a letter from Mr. Riddle, the American Commissioner having charge of articles in the Exhibition from this country, in which he says,—

"The only thing to be regretted in the contributions sent here from the United States is their paucity of numbers. Rich, ingenious, novel, thoroughly made, handsomely finished, valuable, and well worthy of examination, as are the articles our countrymen have contributed, they yet fall short *in amount, in quantity*, of what our English friends had expected. Next to France, they expected from the United States the greatest representation of industrial condition and progress; and, while they commend upon almost all occasions our skill and ingenuity as they examine and report upon our goods, they never fail to regret their paucity of numbers.

"Until now, deeply as I have lamented this, I have never supposed that the evil could be remedied. In conversation to-day, however, with Lieut. Col. Reid, he expressed a strong desire that contributions to the exhibition might still be forwarded from the United States. It seems there is every probability that the close of the Exhibition will be postponed to a late day in the coming autumn, perhaps as late as the 1st of November, and I have Col. Reid's assurance *that there shall be no hindrance to the admission of articles from our country up to the 1st of August.*

"In view of this fact, I most respectfully propose to the Executive Committee at Washington that they issue a circular announcing this fact to the American public, and especially calling to it the attention of the State committees.—From the whole line of our seaboard, from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston, there is ample time to ship contributions here, up to the middle of July. Directed to me at the Great Exhibition, no delay attends upon their progress either at Liverpool, Southampton, or London."

We wish it were possible to rouse our North Carolina people to a sense of their deficiency in this particular. Scarcely an article has gone from our State, though none is richer in minerals at least, if not in other particulars.

MORE LOOSE LEGISLATION.—The example of incorrect and hasty legislation set by the last Legislature of North Carolina seems to have been contagious. We lately gave an instance in Kentucky, where the salaries of all the State House officers were quadrupled by the mistake of those who were endeavoring to cut them down to the lowest sum. And now we have another, in the State Reform Convention of Maryland, which has been in session more than six months, and finally adjourned leaving the new Constitution which they had formed for the State a bundle of loose slips of paper, not connected together in any way, not certified by any body, not ordered to be printed by any body, and yet to be voted upon, finally, within three weeks after the Convention adjourned! Nobody knows what the Constitution does or does not include. It has been printed in three different ways, each leaving out something that the others contained, and yet each purporting to be signed by the President and Secretary. The original slips of paper are left in one of the printing offices in Baltimore, nobody caring enough for them to preserve them.

A "responsible" writer in the Baltimore American says,—

"The last scene [on the last night of the Convention] would have been amusing had the occasion not been a grave one. There stood the Committee of Revision, headed by their chairman, about two o'clock A. M., with a house around them, partly excited [Quere: with drink?] and partly asleep, presenting as the Constitution a bunch of paper only fit to be offered at the counter of a rag merchant. Some asked for 'a needle and thread to stitch the Constitution;' some saying that it was likely to be 'a case under the fugitive law of Congress'—none knowing what the *hunch* contained—when the President formally announced that we had a new form of Government, and the Convention was adjourned."

This is altogether a fair match for the last Legislature of North Carolina.

NAVIGATION OF THE YADKIN.—A large public meeting was held at Wilkesborough on the 6th inst., to devise ways and means to carry into effect the charter granted by the last Legislature for the improvement of the Navigation of the Yadkin river. Hon. Anderson Mitchell presided. After speeches by the chairman, and by L. B. Carmichael and J. B. Gordon, appropriate resolutions were adopted, a Convention appointed to be held at Dowelltown, Yadkin county, on the Tuesday of the first County Court to be held in that county, and 20 Delegates appointed thereto. Ten to twelve thousand dollars were pledged to the work by gentlemen present at the meeting.

This is an important enterprize, especially in view of the works of Internal Improvement now in progress towards the Yadkin.

We are informed that the Coal mentioned in our last was not from Evans's Mine, but from Williams's, formerly Farish's. The coal on Mr. Evans' land is Anthracite, not Bituminous.

POSTMASTER AT CLINTON.—We have received a communication in relation to the removal of Mr. Josiah Johnson from the Clinton Post Office, and the appointment of Mr. Morisey. This removal has been publicly condemned as an act of Whig proscription, and the object of the communication is to deny that it was any such thing. The writer says that the Whigs of Sampson knew nothing about either the removal or the appointment, till after they had been made; but that they originated in personal unfriendliness between the late Postmaster and other Democrats of the town and county. We hope this statement will suffice instead of the publication of the communication itself, which states particulars that might add to unkind feeling in that community. We would much prefer to do any thing to allay that feeling, rather than to increase it.

AN ALABAMA PLANK ROAD.—From an account of the annual meeting of the Central Plank Road Company of Alabama, we learn that the capital stock subscribed is $144,000. Cash paid in, $131,500. Road finished, 21½ miles. Graded 47 miles. Average cost of grading, $337 51 per mile. Of planking, $1025 45. Cost of first 4 miles, $10,000. Tolls collected for 4 months on 4 miles, $855 75, equal to 25 per cent. per annum on the cost. The road is to be 63 miles in length. Two steam saw mills, made in Montgomery, are cutting 20,000 feet each per day, of lumber. The plank used is 2½ inches thick, and 8½ feet long. The laying down of plank is progressing at the rate of upwards of a mile per week.

It is only a year since the work was commenced.

The road is to go from Montgomery to the Tennessee River, with Branches right and left to the Chattahoochie and Warrior rivers.

The next meeting is to take place at Winter's City, a new town 30 miles on the Plank Road, on the 4th of July.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

CHARLESTON, May 22.

DEAR SIRS: The newspapers have begun the work of discussion. Not only in Charleston, but in many of the country papers, very good and sufficient reasons are now placed before the people "why South Carolina should not secede alone." It does seem to me that there is good sense enough in our State to perceive the grand mistake which some of our honest and right-meaning men are making, in pursuing the measure of immediate secession with such hot haste. A thousand difficulties start up in fearful array, which there is no necessity for encountering, and which might all be obviated by an entire union of the South, whenever such union becomes palpably essential for the common good. What is ten years or twenty years in the history of a nation, and why should our little State, with all her gallantry, sacrifice herself in a cause which is equally dear to every Southern man? Why should we double our taxes, and take *all* the burden of an encounter, when North Carolina and Georgia are even more deeply interested than we are in the result? These questions are very significant, and our people are beginning to put them, one to another.

It is useless to separate this question from dollars and cents. Our low country planters, who live easily, may scorn the pecuniary considerations which embarrass this business,—but the working people every where, both in the low country and the upper country, have more *sense* than *chivalry*, and begin to inquire what all this is to cost and what is to be gained by it? With very considerable opportunities for ascertaining public sentiment in our country districts, I can assure you, it is hard to find a man from the upper country who is willing to avow himself for separate and immediate State action: nearly all who have come under my observation deprecate the present position of our State, as one of great difficulty and peril, and would rejoice if any means could be found to extricate ourselves from the embarrassing platform upon which our too hasty politicians have placed us. God send us a safe deliverance!

President Fillmore returned to Washington on Saturday last, having been absent twelve days.

Mr. Graham accompanied the President; Mr. Webster, Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Hall remained behind, at Buffalo, New York city, &c.

COUNTERFEIT.—A very dangerous Counterfeit was seen in this place last week, in the hands of a tobacco wagoner, who said he received it at the late Fair at Laurel Hill. It was a $50 Note of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The Trial of the Great Methodist Church case was commenced in the U. S. Circuit Court at New York on the 19th inst. It involves the right of the Church South to a proportion of the property in the Book concern, in New York, which is estimated at $750,000. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. Daniel Webster, and Daniel D. Lord, are for the Southern Church; and Hon. Rufus Choate, Hon. Thos. Ewing, and George Wood, for the defendants. Mr. Lord opened the case. Judges Nelson and Betts presiding. Southern clergy present, Rev. Drs. Early, Pierce, Smith; Northern clergy present, Rev. Drs. Scott, Durbin, Peck, Kennedy.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The National, State's Rights, Democratic Party, says the Wilmington Journal, is the party to which we are to look for the salvation of the Union. Will the Journal be so kind as to inform us where to look for the party itself?

The N. S. R. D. Party! Where is it to be found? Shall we look to New England, to New York or to Ohio? Are Rantoul, Sumner, Hale, Dix, the Van Burens, Chase, and a host of others of the same sort, all good National Democrats? Shall we find it at the South? Are Rhett, Davis, Quitman, Turney, Soule and the "gallant Captain Caldwell" National Democrats? Do all these men belong to the same party? We suppose so, for the Journal talks of the National Democracy, and these men are *National* enough to vote together, to oppose the Compromise together, and to work together in the cause of disunion. The two divisions, bitterly hostile as they profess to be, agree in these points, and hence we suppose is derived their claims to Nationality.

If not, will the Journal inform us upon what that claim is founded? The public will no doubt be highly gratified to have some hints by which to direct their search for this party with the long name.

SENATOR SUMNER.—The Washington Union, and other Locofoco papers, lately attempted to persuade the country that this man, elected Senator by the coalition of Abolitionists and Locofocos, against the united Whig vote, was a Whig. The following letter, dated as lately as Tuesday last, in reply to an invitation of the Abolition committee to speak in the present canvass in favor of the Locofoco abolition candidates, will further disprove the scandalous charge:—

BOSTON, May 20, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: I am sorry to be obliged to decline your invitation. It is not in my power to mingle actively in the canvass which now interests so warmly all the friends of freedom; but, though my voice may not be heard, my heart will be with you.

I trust no pains will be spared to secure the election of Mr. Palfrey, the very able, honest, and inflexible candidate of our party. His character commands the admiration of all; it should command their votes also. No persons familiar with the public sentiment among us—out of certain streets in Boston—can doubt that, whatever may be the professions of politicians, his well-known opinions on the vital question of the day find a response in the bosoms of an overwhelming majority of the good people of this Commonwealth. *His triumph, with that of* Mr. Rantoul *in the adjoining District, will go far to consolidate the opposition in Massachusetts against* THE EXISTING WHIG NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

Such men, while serving the Union loyally, and in the spirit of their Fathers, will never forget the true principles of the Constitution, according to which freedom, and not slavery, is *national*, while slavery, and not freedom, is *sectional*. Ever faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Dr. ESTE HOWE, Chairman
of the Freesoil Dist. Com., Cambridge.

THE POOR CHILD.—One of the most extraordinary occurrences of this "Age of Progress," is the sentence, by a Justice's Court of Boston, of a little boy ten years of age, to *one month's imprisonment* in the House of Reformation (a prison in reality,) for playing truant several times from school! The boy was proven to be a good boy when in school, but had frequently absented himself, and thus, under a new law of Massachusetts, was condemned to imprisonment, torn from the care and kindness and correction of parents, if he had them, and placed where his manners may be *improved* by the association with convicts, and his spirit broken by the recollection of his degradation.

Why this is a degree of cruelty that Southern States have never dreamed of towards the children of their slaves.

Re-Laying of the Road.—135 miles or thereabouts of this Road has been re-laid with a heavy T rail. It is expected that the line will be complete by August.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Mr. Venable in Chatham.—We learn, from a friend, that Mr. Venable addressed a portion of the people of Chatham during the court last week, and that he declared himself a strong friend to the Union, and opposed, for the most part, to the unwise and precipitate action in South Carolina. He was replied to by John H. Haughton, Esq. who, in point of political information and powers of argument, has few superiors.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Venable has taken this ground; but we are by no means satisfied that his position on this question is such as to justify the Union men of the District in resting contented with having him for their representative. If it had been, we think Mr. Haughton would not have felt himself called upon to reply to his remarks. At all events, it might be well to carry out the suggestion of our friend of the Milton Chronicle, and call a Convention of the Union men in the District to take the subject under consideration.

Hillsborough Recorder.

THE SEVENTH CENSUS COMPLETE.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The Republic this morning publishes the complete returns of the Seventh Census of this Union, which exhibits the apportionment of Representatives. From this statement we learn that the total population of the free states is 13,533,328.

The slave states contain a free population of 6,393,757, and 3,175,783 slaves. In the districts and territories there are 160,824 free, and 3,687 slaves.

Total population 23,267,498, viz: free 20,087,909, slave 3,179,589.

The total representative population is 21,832,625.

The whole number of Representatives is 233.

The states of Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Texas, have each a representative allowed for fractional numbers.

The ratio of representation is 93,702.

[North Carolina will have 8 Representatives (instead of 9,) with a surplus of 3,889.]

Our Land—Its Length and Breadth.—The following "Grand Totals," showing the estimated surface of the territories of the United States, North and West, must satisfy any one that Uncle Sam is a large landholder:

Total surface of Old territory East of the Rocky Mountains, in sqr. miles	994,435
Total in acres	636,428,400
Total of New Territories West of the Rocky Mountains, in sq. miles	867,741
Total in acres	555,226,240
Texas in square miles	325,520
Texas in acres	208,332,800
Grand total of Territories and Texas, in square miles	2,187,490
Grand total in acres	1,399,997,440
Total north of 36 30, in sqr. miles	1,642,784
In acres	1,051,381,710
Total south of 36 30, in sqr. miles	545,712
In acres	348,515,680

Length of U. S. Sea Coast.

	Miles.
Atlantic Coast	1,000
Gulf do	1,600
Pacific do	1,620
Total	5,120
Total length of "shore line"	33,063

THE PRESIDENT AT SYRACUSE.

The President's reception at Syracuse (says the New York Commercial Advertiser) was a repetition of the cordial welcome he and his Cabinet have received every where upon their tour. Patriotism and a love of the Union have every where prevailed over political or sectional distinctions, and the people every where have evinced a spirit and disposition that very plainly indicate that the indissolubility of the Union may be very safely left in their hands. The People have formed themselves into a mighty "Union Safety Committee," and all minor and local organizations may very properly retire from the field, and leave their duties to be gloriously and satisfactorily performed by the sovereigns themselves. Not the shadow of a shade of Disunionism has flitted across the progress of our good Whig President and his Cabinet, but every where the noble, patriotic, national sentiments which he and they have uttered have been received with unanimous cheering and applause.

We cannot omit this opportunity (the Advertiser adds) of saying that every where the Secretary of the Navy, (Mr. Graham,) before but little known in this section of the country, has won the esteem and confidence of the people; and we happen to know that the evidences of enterprise, shown along the entire route of the Erie rail road, equally excited his surprise and admiration. A North Carolinian, with a North Carolinian education, he was perhaps scarcely prepared for what he saw, but through him the citizens of his own State will hear favorable accounts of the Empire State. The warmth of his reception by the people deservedly increased at every stage of his progress, and we find that at Syracuse he made a speech of some length, which was very cordially received, and which shows that he felt himself perfectly at home among the people, and felt a common interest with them. Altogether the Erie Railroad Celebration was the setting of a ball in motion for good, of which the effects cannot be calculated.

We copy with great satisfaction, from the Fayetteville Observer, the subjoined testimonial to the value of our North Carolina Coal. A test by parties so experienced is an ample guarantee of its qualities. We hope the day is not remote when it will be brought into general use, as well for export as domestic use. And shall not we of Raleigh enjoy some of the benefits resulting from its discovery? Are not our own Mechanics as active and skillful and energetic as those of our sister towns? Certainly they are; and they will assuredly press forward to share in some degree in the rich prize. The commencement of the Central Rail Road will inevitably demand a large increase of mechanical capital, and every step of its progress must be followed by some addition to the means of Raleigh. It will not be necessary to go beyond the limits of the State for much of the rolling stock of the road. That can be made at home. But we must have the raw material, the coal, the wood and the iron. Nature has placed it almost within our grasp, and a slight exertion will pour it upon us in ample abundance. Let us aid the citizens of Fayetteville in the construction of the Northern Plank Road, which, while it will add to the facilities of travel and transportation so much demanded between the two places, will enable us to tap the Cape Fear River at a point only thirty miles distant, thus bringing Raleigh immediately in connection with the Cape Fear and Deep River improvements, and bringing the rich products of that section to our own door. We must, of necessity, have communication with the Coal and Iron region, and this strikes us as certainly the cheapest, most possible, and most politic route, giving to the farmer and the merchant choice of every variety of transportation, to the Rail Road, the Plank Road, the River, to any market he may choose to enter into.—*Raleigh Register.*

WHIG CONVENTION—WILL. H. WASHINGTON FOR CONGRESS.

We have barely time to announce as we are going to press, that the Whig district convention, which met here yesterday to nominate a candidate for Congress, adjourned last night after unanimously nominating Hon. WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON. The convention was the largest that ever met here on a similar occasion, and the best feeling prevailed.

Mr. Washington is "bound" to be elected, and the Democrats know it.

Washington (N. C.) Whig.

Gov. Reid has appointed the following Commissioners to revise the laws passed since 1838, viz: Hon. R. M. Saunders, Hon. Asa Biggs and B. F. Moore, Esq. We understand that these gentlemen will still continue their practice in the usual Courts.

Mr. Moore has resigned the post of Attorney General—a post which no man has ever filled more faithfully and ably.

Raleigh Register.

Person Superior Court.—This tribunal was in session last week (Judge Baily presiding). The case of Adam Clark, indicted for the murder of Eli Sigmon, which had been removed from Granville, was tried, taking up two days. The jury returned a verdict of *guilty*, and the prisoner appealed to the Supreme Court. We learn that it was one of the most interesting cases of circumstantial evidence ever tried in our State. Mr. Solicitor Poindexter, Edwin G. Reade and Henry W. Miller, Esqs. appeared for the State, and Gen. Saunders and John Kerr, Esq. for the prisoner.

Raleigh Register.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of North Carolina convened in this City on Wednesday last. We learn that the number of delegates present is quite respectable.

On Thursday, the Annual Lecture before the Association was delivered by Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of this City. Dr. J's. Address is spoken of in warm terms, as a highly scientific and able production, well calculated to elevate the standard of medical literature in North Carolina.—*Ib.*

Fire.—The Turpentine Distillery, and several hundred bbls. of Rosin, and a number of empty Spirit barrels, together with the fixtures, belonging to the Messrs. Filyaw, above the Railroad Depot, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday night last. Loss estimated at $2,000. No insurance. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.—*Wilmington Journal.*

OPPOSITION TO THE FUGITIVE LAW.

BOSTON, May 16.

The Senate this morning passed the following resolution in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, by a vote of 33 yeas to 5 nays—the latter being two Whigs and three Democrats:

Resolved, That Massachusetts protests against the Fugitive Slave Law as hostile to the sentiments of Christianity, and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the Commonwealth—that such a law will naturally fail to secure that support in the heart and conscience of the community, without which any law must, sooner or later, become a dead letter.

Honor to Old Connecticut!—No recent event has afforded us higher pleasure than the unanimous passage, on Wednesday last, by both Houses of the Connecticut Legislature, of resolutions approving in very emphatic terms the patriotic and constitutional course pursued by President Fillmore and his Cabinet, in their efforts to protect the rights of the several States and preserve the integrity of the Union, and inviting them to visit Connecticut as guests of the State. The perfect unanimity with which these resolutions were passed was to us both a surprise and a pleasure. It places the State, whose history has been distinguished by such names as Ellsworth, Sherman, and Johnson, and by her firm, undeviating, and yet unostentatious devotion to the great interests of the Republic, in a most honorable position on the great questions now before the country.

The gentlemen who were charged by the Legislature with the agreeable duty of presenting the resolutions to the President, at New York, were cordially received by the President, who expressed his high satisfaction at receiving such testimony of the confidence of Connecticut in his administration, and his desire to accept the invitation tendered him, should he find it compatible with other and previous arrangements.—*Journal of Commerce.*

In the civil conflicts which have taken place since the improper and wicked agitation of questions connected with slavery and the rights of the South, by Northern agitators and incendiaries—conflicts which have rocked the battlements of the Government and threatened to topple them in ruins upon our heads—it is with pride and pleasure that we have witnessed the noble stand every where taken, in defence of the Constitution and the laws, by the Judiciary of the country.

Every where the Judges of the United States, and in many of the States the State Judges, in their charges to the grand juries, and in their decisions from the bench, have taken pains to inculcate the most conservative principles, and to urge the strictest adherence to the law, in which is involved the recognition of our rights. They have uniformly rebuked the spirit of fanaticism, and appealed to their common sense and patriotism to discountenance agitation. They have expounded and explained the provisions of the law which have been most fiercely assailed, and showed how consonant they are to the Constitution. Their words have been words of wisdom and all their thoughts peace. And all this has been done with a serenity, a calmness, a firmness which carried conviction of their sincerity and confidence in their judgment.

Honor, then, to the Judiciary! May it always hold, as it does now, the affections of the people, knit to it by ties of the closest kind! May its precepts continue to be cherished, and its advice followed! May the lessons it teaches be regarded with reverence, and sink deep into the mind of every citizen who cherishes a wish for the preservation of our glorious Union.

Alexandria Gazette.

In the Austrian part of the World's Exhibition a fountain of cologne water is about to be set up and kept in constant flow.

We shall next expect to hear of the invention, or discovery, of that Champagne Spring which a friend of ours has been so long hoping for on his plantation.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 26—6 20 P. M.

The Baltic arrived on Saturday with Liverpool dates to the 14th. Cotton had declined ⅛ to ¼d. Sales of the four days 15,000 bales.—The fall here to-day is ½ cent.

MR. COBB'S SPEECH AT SAVANNAH.

The Savannah Republican of Friday contains Hon. Howell Cobb's speech, from which we make the following extracts:

"He did not believe that South Carolina had the right to jeopard the institutions of the South by her hasty and ill-advised action. Other States were equally interested in those institutions, and she could not in justice to them take it upon herself to decide upon such momentous issues, and drag them down with herself into the bottomless pit of revolution and disunion. For one, he hoped that Georgia would give her to understand, so far as we are concerned, that she need look for no aid or sympathy from this State in her efforts to overthrow the Government. We may regret the course she has marked out; we may even sympathise with her—but nothing more. We can never raise our hands against the Union for any thing in the past.

"Mr. Cobb deprecated the formation of sectional parties, whether they be called 'Southern rights' or otherwise. Organize sectional parties at the North and South, at the East and West: let them meet in the Halls of Congress; let each insist, 'at all hazards and to the last extremity,' that it is right and the others wrong, and he did not believe the Union would endure one month. It could never survive the bitterness, the hatred and the violence which such a state of things would engender."

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, in Northampton county, by Rev. Mr. McRae, Dr. WM. B. MEARES, of Wilmington, to Miss MARY T. EXUM, of Northampton.

In Robeson county, on the 8th instant, by Charles Staten, Esq., Mr. JOHN PREVATT to Miss ELVY, daughter of Benjamin Lewis, Esq., all of said county.

DIED,

On the 22d ult., ANGUS CAMPBELL, of Cumberland county, aged 75 years.

In Chatham county, on the 17th inst., OREN D. ALSTON, Esq. aged about 70, a highly respectable citizen.

In Moore county, on the 22d of April last, after a severe illness of about two weeks, MARY ANN McDONALD, late the wife of Donald McDonald.

In Anson county, on the 13th inst., of consumption, NATHAN L. HEMBY, aged about 32 years. Also, on the 14th, of organic disease of the heart, Miss MARTHA STREATER, in the 27th year of her age.

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., RICHARD HENRY, third son of Mr. J. C. Bowden, aged 12 years.

In Sampson county, on the 16th instant, Mr. SAMUEL GAVIN, aged about 40 or 45 years.

In Sampson county, a short time since, Mrs. SUSAN ROYALS, wife of Mr. John Royals, Sen., aged about 50 years.

In Murray county, Ga., on the 2d instant, BENJ. BUCHANAN, in the 85th year of his age. He was born in Chatham county, N. C.; but removed to Georgia in early life with his family. He became a citizen of Georgia in the year 1797.

In Putnam county, Ga., on the 7th May, Mr. ROBERT McNATT, in the 84th year of his age. He was born in or near Fayetteville, N. C.; and in early life moved to Augusta, Ga., and from thence to Burke county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 21.—Steamer Chatham, with goods for J & T Waddill, M Q Waddill, J D Williams, J A Craven, G Brandt, J McIver, W J McConnel, Carr & Watson, Waldauer & Otterby, and sundry passengers.

22.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for J A & A Baldwin, Mrs L A Carver, J B Troy, W J McConnel, C S Johnson, J W Brower, Jenkins & Roberts, C G Yates, J W Wellborn, M Swain, Union Co, H L Myrover & Co, Rev A Smedes, F & H Friese, E Belo, Rev J R McIntosh, W S Gilmer, Murchison, Reid & Co, Holt & Carrigan, Williams, Haywood & Co, Wall & McDonald, C Banks, R Foster, C W Andrews, J M Johnson, Morrison, Gaither & Co, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, Hunt & Wiggins, J D Williams, Cedar Falls Co, Scott & McAdoo, J W Wright, Island Ford Co, M W Jessup, D Maxwell, J E Bryan, Brower & Moffitt, F Fentress, File, Leach & Co, Gilmer & Glenn, W Sandford, Enness, Shemwell & Co, J & J M Worth, R Gwynn, N Hill, J F O Wilbar, J O Ford, W A McCorkle, J & B G Worth, Dr J A McRae, J A Craven, Waldauer & Otterby, D J McAlister.

May 23.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for T S Lutterloh, H & E J Lilly, J P Covington, J & C J Cowles, H Branson & Son, A A McKethan, Knight & McLennan, B D McFarland, D & W McLaurin, G McNeill, S Siler, J & T Waddill, L F Carr, M McKinnon, A Hall, L Lockamy, D J McAlister, J W Powers, J B & J J Kelly, W S Pemberton, J H & J Martine.

May 24.—Steamer Chatham, with goods for M McKinnon, Williams, Haywood & Co, Tyson & Person, G C Mendenhall, J Utley, C Banks, C T Haigh & Son, C A Brown, F & H Friese, E Fuller, W J McConnel, R Strange, W Valentine, Lee & McDowell, S Farlow, J A Craven, Rowan Factory, Bingham & Lee, R T Long, E Hearne, J Williford, W T Jackson, Jenkins & Roberts, C W Andrews, K Lassiter, with 27 cabin and 12 deck passengers.

May 25.—Steamer Evergreen with goods for J H & J Martine, B Rose & Son, S T Hawley & Son, J H Parks, R M Orrell, Bishop Reynolds, A S Brown, S J Hinsdale, E J Hale & Son, A A McKethan, H A London, Hall & Hall, J Sundy, W F Moore, Cook & Johnson, S Boon. Mrs S J Hart, C C Barbee, E W Willkings and others.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 27.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	10½ a 11
Ditto, apple,	35 a 37	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	10 a 11	Molasses,	25 a 27
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	50
Corn,	85 a 95	Oil, Linseed,	90
Coffee,	12 a 12½	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½	Sugar, brown,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Ditto, loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	4¾ a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 30 a 1 50
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	$1	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	4	Tallow,	8 a 10
Ditto, dry,	9 a 11	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	17 a 19
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 a 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—COTTON continues to be in a depressed state. There was a lot of very fine sold on Friday at 9 cts.; we think, however, that that mark would be rather above the point to quote at. CORN in demand at quotations. FLOUR—There is more inquiry for; it has stiffened up a little.

TURPENTINE.—Sales of Virgin Turpentine at $2 70; Yellow Dip $1 95 to $2 00; Hard $1. Spirits Turpentine for shipment 27½ cts., and to the country trade 29 to 30 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 10½ to 11½. Corn 68 to 75. Lard 11½ to 12½. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 50 to 11 75; Wide 7 00; Scantling 5 00. Naval Stores—Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 25; Virgin $3; Hard 1 30; Tar 1 65; Spirits 29. Timber—Shipping 11 00 to 12 50; prime mill 8 00 to 10 50; ordinary 5 00 to 7 75; inferior 4 75.

At New York, Cotton fell ¼ to ⅜ after the arrival of the Africa.

At Charleston, the fall was about as much. Sales at from 6 to 10¼. N. C. Corn 75.

Total receipts of cotton 2,174,814 bales against 1,895,474 last year. Increase 279,340.

☞ See Advertisement of Navy Contracts in Supplement accompanying this paper.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 15—Brig David Duffell from New York; Schrs Mary Powell, Lamartine and A J DeRosset from New York. 16—Brigs Glorioso and Buenavista from New York; Schrs J Holt from Boston, Wm Hart and J P Brown from Philadelphia, William from New Bedford. 17—Brig Viator from Portland; Schrs J A Simpson from Boston, Gen Irvin from Baltimore. 18—Brig Mary Pierce from Philadelphia. 19—Brig Edward Lind from New York; Schrs R S Burney from Shallotte, Locust from Plymouth, E S Powell from New York. 20—Schrs H Price from New York, G W Pickering from Boston.—22—Brig Tangier from Havana; Schr Isabella Thompson from New York.

Mrs. Hardin's School for Young Ladies,
AT ROSE HILL,
Near Fayetteville, N. C.

THE next Session of this FAMILY SCHOOL, under the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin, will commence on Monday the 21st day of July next, and end on the 9th of December following. Early notice is requested from those desiring places for their daughters or wards, the School being limited in number.

The present Session will terminate on the 9th June. W. H. HARDIN.

Rose Hill, May 24, 1851. 73-eowtt6j

WANTED,

FROM 2 to 300 cords of dry Pine wood, delivered at the Arsenal.

A. B. DYER,
Bvt Capt. U. S. A.

May 26. 73-2w

WANTED,

A GOOD Body Maker at the Carriage business. Good wages and steady employment given. A. A. McKETHAN.

May 26. 73-tf

WANTED,

THREE House Servants, good seamstresses and washers. Liberal prices will be paid.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 26. 73tf

Pure Linseed Oil, White Lead and other PAINTS, for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

May 24. 73-3w

Lime, Calcined Plaster, and Plastering Hair, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

May 24. 73-3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Friday, the 13th day of June next, at the late residence of John Robinson, dec'd, (in Clinton,) one 30

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD!

ROME for Sale!

THE Copartnership of HALL, SACKETT & CO. will expire by its own limitation on the 21st June next; and in order to wind up its affairs as soon as possible, we will sell on very advantageous terms the

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

Which is very general and of greater variety than any other in the County, at reduced prices.

We also offer the STORE now occupied by us and the PLANTATION attached, with all its appurtenances, containing 250 acres, 60 of which are under a good board fence, and known as ROME, which is one of the most desirable Business Stands in the county, being located on the East side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the Town of Fayetteville.

E. C. Hall and T. M. Sackett are authorised to settle the affairs of the concern and sell the property. Those wishing to purchase Goods or Property at a bargain, will please give us a call, as GREAT BARGAINS can be had.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

N. B. Those indebted to us will see the necessity of making immediate payment; as longer indulgence cannot be given. H., S. & CO.

Rome, April 29, 1851. 69tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the Estate of Mrs. Henrietta Campbell, at March Term, 1851, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

M. V. JONES, Executor.

March 10, 1851. 66tf

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring and Summer STOCK OF GOODS, selected by himself from the New York and Philadelphia markets, consisting of a general assortment of

Fancy Silk Goods; domestic and imported Staple Dry Goods; Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots; Straw Goods, a great variety; Men's, Boys' and Youths' ditto.

Also, fashionable Mole-skin Hats; Summer do; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades; Hardware; Cutlery; China, Glass and Crockery-ware; Ready-made Clothing.

All of which goods I will sell very cheap to those who will pay prompt when called upon. And I would say to those who wish to buy for cash, that they shall not lose the benefit of their money. I am determined to sell my goods if I have to sacrifice them, and would advise buyers at least to call and see what's going on. My stock is large and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.

April 21, 1851. 68-8w

GREAT ATTRACTION!

Clothing! Clothing! better and cheaper than ever.

ALL Gentlemen who may be in want of good and cheap Clothing, would find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern cities with an entire new splendid and large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of every variety of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons, Furnishing Goods, Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Havana, Regalia and Principe Cigars, of the most favorite brands.—Also, fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of superior quality, which will be disposed of at wholesale on very favorable terms.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my former customers, and solicit a continuance of the same; and all who may recommend their friends to trade at my Establishment, can depend upon their being dealt with fairly and honestly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent;—and I pledge myself to use all honorable means to give satisfaction and deserve the confidence of my patrons. Call at my Establishment and see for yourself.

South side Hay street, opposite to Messrs. H. Branson & Son. GEORGE BRANDT.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 23, 1851. 64-3m

$200 Reward.

I WILL give one hundred dollars for the apprehension and confinement of ANDERSON and JERRY in any jail so that I can get them again, or fifty dollars for either. I will also give $100 for proof of any responsible person's harboring said negroes. They ranaway from my plantation in Moore county on the 10th of Feb'y last, and are thought to be lurking about 16 or 17 miles above Carthage on Deep River, through the edge of Moore and corners of Chatham and Randolph counties. Anderson is about 28 years old, a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned; has an open countenance, and is quite plausible. It is believed that he will endeavor to pass for a free man and escape to a free State, as he had a brother who played the same game. Jerry is about 24 years old, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout built; has a down look, particularly when spoken to, and is rather impudent. Said negroes formerly belonged to John R. Ritter, in the upper end of Moore county.

Any information must be addressed to the subscriber at Pocket P. O., Moore county, N. C.

J. L. BRYAN.

April 12, 1851. 67tf

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash, as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smoke-houses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory.

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

Drs. W. P. Mallett and H. A. McSwain,

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the community. One or the other of them may be found at all times at their Office, when not professionally engaged.

W. P. MALLETT, M. D.
H. A. McSWAIN, M. D.

April 1851. 69tf

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

J. E. BRYAN

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles,
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing:
Coats, Coatees and Frocks, from $1¼ to $12½.
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions,
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Blacksmith's Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.

GROCERIES.

25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey,

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63-tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Maricaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold ☞ CHEAP for CASH. ☜

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞ Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

March 12, 1851. 63-tf

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

ROBT. MITCHELL,

Arey's Row, Gillespie street,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND:

Prime Bacon,
Whiskey, Brandy, and Rum,
Sugar, Coffee,
Flour, Meal, Corn,
Tobacco, Candles,
Molasses, Salt,
Castor Oil,
Painted Water Pails,
Nails, Hollow-Ware,
Prime and Mess Pork,
Prime and Mess Beef,
Salted Fish of various kinds: Winter Shad, Herrings, Mullets, &c.

These are all Cash articles, and can only be had from me for THE CASH; and they will consequently be sold at very low Cash prices.

☞ Fresh BUTTER and EGGS generally on hand, and other family articles.

R. MITCHELL.

March 8, 1851. 62-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND IMPORTATION of GOODS this Season,—DRY GOODS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. **assorted Carpeting.**

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

October 28. 43tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES.
1200 sacks SALT.
5000 bushels Alum Salt.
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn.
Osnaburgs and Brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan, of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan. 24, 1851. 56tf

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers would announce to the public, that they have associated themselves together under the style and firm of

Starr & Williams,

For the purpose of transacting a general wholesale and retail Dry Goods business.

In their Store may now be seen the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

DRESS GOODS,

In great variety, including a selection of elegant CHENE SILKS, to which they solicit the particular attention of the Ladies.

Also, Gro de Rhines, Gro de Swiss, Chamelion, Fullard, Check and black watered Silks; fig'd & plain silk and linen tissues; white satin; bareges; figured lawns; grenadines and dona louisas; figured, col'd and embroidered Swiss, jaconet, mull and checked muslins; Victoria and bishop lawns; pink, blue, crimson and corn-colored tarletons; chene, check and brocade poplins; pink, crimson, white, blue and green florences; polka, chene and brocade bonnet ribbons; belts; chene scarfs and neck ribbons; black silk lace; French-worked and Saratoga collars; lace capes; wrought sleeves; wristletts and elastic cuffs; mourning sleeve cuffs and collars; chantilla; Canton-crape, and other shawls; a superior article of Alexander's white, black and col'd kid gloves; twisted silk and long-armed mitts; embroidered chemisettes; muslin, blond, Swiss, wove and thread edgings.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Black, brown, forest-green, blue and olive Cloths; black and colored Drab d'Etes; French doe skin and summer Cassimeres; white and checked Linens, Italian cloth and cashmeret, for summer coats; satin, silk and Marseilles vesting; gentlemen's cravats and scarfs, a new and beautiful article.

A large assortment of fashionable BONNETS, worth from 50 cts. to $8.

Misses' and boys' fashionable summer Hats and Bonnets in great variety. Panama, double and single brim Leghorn and palm-leaf HATS; fashionable mole-skin, beaver, brush, coney, angola, and other Hats; travelling and common trunks; umbrellas and parasols, with a large stock of French calf BOOTS; ladies', gentlemens', misses' and infant's Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers.

We respectfully invite those purchasing goods in this market, to give our stock an examination.

J. M. Williams' old stand, Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. M. WILLIAMS,
J. B. STARR.

Fayetteville, March 29, 1851.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

Which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the FORWARDING BUSINESS. J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

☞ We will barter for any kind of Country Produce. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba SUGAR.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's Hartford Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil.
Imperial and Paris Green.
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting.
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow.
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

COOK & JOHNSON.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S

Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the HORSE-HAIR RENOVATOR as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium, Camphor, Castor Oil, Alcohol, Sulphur, Aloes, Magnesia, Rhubarb, Morphine, Quinine, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Castile Soap, Super carb. Soda, Epsom Salts, Sponge, Ipecac, Sarsaparilla, Kreosote, Borax, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Gum Arabic, Gum Myrrh, Capsicum, Lobelia, Plasters, Liquorice, Chloroform, Jujube Paste, Copperas, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Train Oil, Whale Oil, Sperm Oil, Sweet Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Copal Varnish, Leather Varnish, Japan Varnish, Window Glass, Putty, Pumice Stone, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, Patent Plack, Terra de Sienna, Umber, Black Lead, Litharge, Red Lead, Patent Dryer, Whiting, French Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Prussian Blue, Sand-paper, Starch, Sal Erutus, Mustard, Spice, Nutmegs, Pepper, Hops, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Ginger, Glue, Annato, Cloves, Mace, Burning Fluid, Alum, Oxalic Acid, White Brick, Tripoli, Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Scrubbing ditto, Shoe do., Tooth do., Hair do., Logwood, Red wood, Black Ink, Opodeldoc, &c., with a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English Perfumery and Soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

☞ The Subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

October 12, 1850. 42tf

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD ESTABLISHED TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE MANUFACTORY

IS REMOVED to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

And to do all kind of work of Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

☞ A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

C. W. ANDREWS.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-Y

Empire State Cooking Stoves.

THE EMPIRE STOVE is of the latest and most approved pattern. It is better, and can be sold cheaper, than any other kind of Cooking Stove.

For sale by
C. W. ANDREWS.

April 22, 1851. 69tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-1Ypd

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

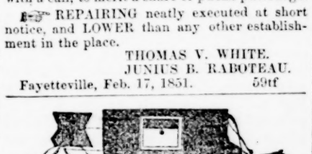
At the old Stand formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy to a nine-passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope, by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

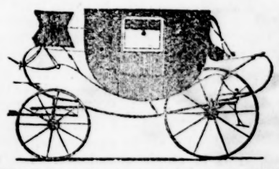
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell LOW for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1851.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF

Steam and Freight Boats,

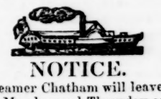
ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf



NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS and Tow Boats, STEVENSON and DAVID LEWIS are prepared to forward with Despatch, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draft, and well suited to run in low water. She possesses power, and speed, and is admirably adapted to towing, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

May 15. 72-4t

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, can be accommodated on reasonable terms with HORSES, BUGGIES, and other Vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 56tf

WASHINGTON LIVERY STABLES.

J. PHILLIPS and ROB'T WOOTEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, *FOR HIRE.*

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their Stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Ostler and Reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 63-6m

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Davis's PATENT SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put in successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw as much lumber in one day as two hands can accomplish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one-fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped until the log is sawed up. After the log is once dogged, the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is of one uniform thickness. One of these machines can be seen in operation at Mr. McLauchlin's Mill in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

☞ A Model can be seen at the Fayetteville Foundry.

March 15, 1851. 63-tf

Fayetteville, March 11, 1851.

I hereby certify that I have one of W. Davis's improvements on Saw Mills in use on my mill, and so well convinced am I of its utility, that in my opinion it requires only to be introduced to be put in general use by mill owners. I therefore cheerfully recommend its use to all Saw Mill owners who would regard their own interest. ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in July 1849, his man MASSA. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a large mouth, with thick lips, and shews large fine teeth when he laughs. His head is unusually small, with a low forehead. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and has been in that neighborhood for a year past.

The Sheriff of Marlborough is authorized to pay the above reward upon delivery of the man in that Jail.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Feb. 15, 1851. 61-17wpd

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200 Laborers wanted,

(COLORED PREFERRED,)

AT $1 per day. Also, 50 CARPENTERS, at $1 50; to work on Cape Fear River, between Haywood and Fayetteville. Constant employment and payment every thirty days in Cash. Apply at Smiley's Falls, Silver Run, and Jones's Falls.

McCULLOUGH & CO.

April 26, 1851. 69tf

FAYETTEVILLE *Book-Bindery.*

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

CHARLES BANKS, *Confectioner,*

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, *Commission & Forwarding Merchant,*

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1850. 19-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

GEORGE ELLIOT, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan. 1, 1850. 20tf

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

56-Y

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS.

Market Street,

JULIUS SCOTT. O. S. BALDWIN. } Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM, GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, *Wilmington, N. C.*

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Merchandise to be shipped or sold in this market.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

J. E. TOOMER, *Commission and Forwarding Merchant,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to H. Branson & Son, A. A. McKethan, } Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57y

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE Subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Front street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49tf

A. J. GRADY.] [J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

Hall's Building, North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851. 66-6m

MALLETT & PAULMIER, Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,

135 *Front Street,* near Maiden Lane,

NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

P. MALLETT, J. PAULMIER.

New York, January 1851. 53-6mpd

Cutlery and Guns.

FIELD & LANGSTROTH,

(Successors to Rogers Brothers & Co.,)

IMPORTERS,

166 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE on hand a very full stock of CUTLERY, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, &c., including the lowest priced as well as the finest makes.

Also, a fine assortment of Shelf and Heavy HARDWARE AND SADDLERY, all of which will be offered to buyers or put up to order at the very lowest prices. ☞ An examination solicited.

Feb. 25. 61-13w

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received a seasonable assortment of GOODS, consisting of Prints, Ginghams; Jaconet, Swiss and Tarltan Muslins; Printed Linen Lawns; Lace Capes; white and col'd Lisle; Silk emb. and sup'r Kid Gloves; Hosiery; ditto for Misses and Boys; Linen and fabric Handkerchiefs; Taylor's Spool Cotton; and fancy Cassimeres; Cloths; col'd and white Linen Drillings; fine French double width and rib'd Drab d'Ete; Sheetings and Shirtings; Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; with a great variety which we offer at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

26 boxes Tobacco, very low per the box.
10 bbls. prime Pork.
30 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
5 hhds. Sugar.
10 bbls. Refined and Granulated Sugar.
Loaf and Crushed ditto.
Bar and Fancy Soaps.
Superior Northern Flour, &c.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 7, 1851. 65tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE are receiving our Spring and Summer supply of BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of a very large and splendid assortment of the latest fashions; embracing a very great variety of styles for Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Children's and Servants' wear.

Also, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Window Shades, Calf, Morocco, Goat, Lining, Binding and Pad Skins; Lasts, Shoe Thread, Sparables, &c., &c.

☞ Our Stock, which is very extensive, is bought direct from the Manufacturers, on the most favorable terms. Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase articles in our line are requested to examine our assortment, as we will sell very cheap for CASH, or to customers who cash their bills when presented.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 8, 1851. 66-tf

SUMMER CLOTHING.

WE have received our new Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING—Coats, Vests, Pants, and Vests.

—ALSO—

25 bags RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Fancy Candies,
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar,
Nails, Hollow-Ware, Porcelain Kettles, Tubs and Varnish Brushes, &c.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 1, 1851. 65tf

LAW NOTICE.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH has taken an office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and parties, either in suit or otherwise.

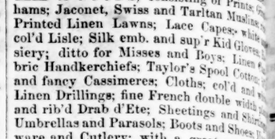
Jan'y 11, 1851. 54-tf

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership in the practice of Law, and will attend the Superior and County Courts of Cumberland, Sampson and Robeson, and the Supreme Courts of Bladen and Columbus.

J. C. DOBBIN.
J. G. SHEPHERD.

Feb'y 15, 1851. 62-3m



Cabinet